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10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 11.45 p.m.	" " " "
11.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
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5.10 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
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11.30 " " 12.00 noon " "	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
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UP TRAINS.

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CANTON																				
Shaohai	7.25	8.35	12.25	1.10	4.35	5.45	9.15	10.25	1.15	2.25	3.35	4.45	5.55	7.05	8.15	9.25	10.35	11.45	12.55	1.05
Shum Chun	7.40	8.50	12.40	1.25	4.50	6.00	9.30	10.40	1.30	2.40	3.50	5.00	6.10	7.20	8.30	9.40	10.50	12.00	1.10	2.20
Shung Shui	7.55	9.05	12.55	1.40	5.05	6.15	9.45	10.55	1.45	2.55	4.05	5.15	6.25	7.35	8.45	9.55	11.05	12.15	1.25	2.35
Fanning	8.10	9.20	1.00	1.55	5.20	6.30	10.00	11.10	2.00	3.10	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.50	9.00	10.10	11.20	12.30	1.40	2.50
Tai Po	8.25	9.35	1.15	2.10	5.35	6.45	10.15	11.25	2.15	3.25	4.35	5.45	6.55	8.05	9.15	10.25	11.35	12.45	1.55	3.05
Shatin	8.40	9.50	1.30	2.25	5.50	7.00	10.30	11.40	2.30	3.40	4.50	6.00	7.10	8.20	9.30	10.40	11.50	1.00	2.10	3.20
Yammat	8.55	10.05	1.45	2.40	6.05	7.15	10.45	11.55	2.45	3.55	5.05	6.15	7.25	8.35	9.45	10.55	12.05	1.15	2.25	3.35
Hung Hom	9.10	10.20	1.55	2.50	6.20	7.30	11.00	12.10	2.55	4.05	5.15	6.25	7.35	8.45	9.55	11.05	12.15	1.25	2.35	3.45
HOWLOON	9.25	10.35	2.10	3.05	6.35	7.45	11.15	12.25	3.10	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.50	9.00	10.10	11.20	12.30	1.40	2.50	3.55

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Shataukok dep.			10.00	1.30
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No. 2	56	56	56	7
No. 3	56	56	56	7

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A further collection was made at the Sikh Temple on Sunday on behalf of War Funds, when the following amounts were given:—

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Mr. Ojagar Singh, Motor-Car Co.	10.00
Mr. Ajmer Singh, Priest, Sikh temple	10.00
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Mr. Boote Singh, See Yuk wharf	1.00
Mr. Hazare Singh, Taikee Sugar Refinery	1.00
Collection on Sunday, Aug. 5th.	393.00
Total	\$512.00

AIR RAID MURDERS

ONE GERMAN PAPER ASHAMED OF 'SENSELESS SLAUGHTER.'

Amid the general rejoicing of the German Press over the "success" of the air raid on East London one newspaper, *Volkswacht*, of Breslau, raises its voice in angry protest.

After saying it deplors the raid none the less because it happened in London, it goes on to declare: "German airmen who were sent out to bombard military and transport depots of the enemy capital dropped their devastating bombs from a height of 3,000 metres on to a school and other populated points of the City. The result is 104 people killed, 154 severely wounded, 169 slightly hurt, and 20 children hurt and 20 children killed and injured. Horror must be held of one when one pictures, even at this distance, what happened when a bomb fell on the class of children and killed ten on the spot, injuring and throwing others down. One would collapse with those mothers who thus found their little ones again—mothers whose husbands most likely are facing the enemy."

"Scarcely imaginable is the anger which has been caused by such happenings. Our English comrades '*Volkswacht*' can be imagined, is '*Volkswacht*' has no easy task to go to Stockholm from an England enraged by such acts, and consult with Socialists of a hostile country. It is a wonder they were not lynched and torn to pieces at the time of such an outrage."

WAR NEWS

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL THROWS HIS SWORD INTO THE SEA.

From a statement made by Admiral Kolchak, it seems that the outbreak among the seamen of the Black Sea Fleet was largely fomented by delegates from the Baltic Fleet who came to Sebastopol. Fifteen thousand soldiers and seamen attended one of the meetings which had been convened, and it was resolved to search out and arrest the officers, including Admiral Kolchak and his Chief of Staff, on the ground that they had been carrying out a propaganda counter to the Revolution.

The crew of the flagship demanded that Admiral Kolchak should surrender his sword, saying: "The Japanese left me this sword when we capitulated at Port Arthur. I won this sword in the Japanese War, and I will not give it to you. Admiral Kolchak then threw his sword into the sea."

The mutineers then, wirelessly to the crews of all the warships to disarm their officers, whereupon, to avoid bloodshed, Admiral Kolchak wirelessly to the officers not to resist. The mutineers finally decided not to arrest Admiral Kolchak, but to be satisfied with his resigning his command.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

A RUSSIAN GUNBOAT IF NECESSARY.

At a demonstration held on Glasgow Green recently, under the auspices of the Trades Council, which was attended by large crowds, a resolution was adopted condemning the action of the official element in the Seamen's and Firemen's Union in their endeavour to prevent Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Jowett proceeding to Russia at the request of the Russian Government, and with the consent of the British Government, and demanding that facilities be provided for them by the Government.

Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, declared that the holding up of Messrs. MacDonald and Jowett had done more than anything else to prolong the war. MacDonald and Jowett were not peace-at-any-price men, and they knew that unless something was done and that could not be done by Mr. Henderson or Lord Milner, or even by Mr. Lloyd George himself, if he went to Russia, there was serious danger of peace between Germany and Russia. He (Mr. Smillie) dreaded such a thing. MacDonald and Jowett would be able to put before the Russians the dangers and foolishness of such a peace, and that they must have a lasting peace. Let them not trouble themselves about Messrs. MacDonald and Jowett, because if necessary Russia would send a gunboat for them, and they would undoubtedly get there.

THE KAISER'S SOCIALISTS.

THEIR 'PEACE TERMS.'

A semi-official telegram from Berlin reproduces at great length from the *Forward* the reply of the German Socialist Delegation to the questions of the Committee of the Stockholm Conference. The reply is as follows:—

We give our assent to the proposal of the Petrograd Council of Workers' and Soldiers' delegates for a peace without annexations or indemnities, and on the principle of national self-government. We oppose the forcible appropriation of territory. With the rejection of all forcible annexations, the return of the vested colonies is demanded as a matter of course. The imposition of a war indemnity is to be rejected. We reject the idea of a one-sided obligation to repair the destruction caused in regions affected by the war. It appears to us unreasonably difficult to determine the origin of isolated acts of destruction, and to impute their military justification. For the States which are unable out of their own resources to rebuild their destroyed economic life international financial help can be provided by reciprocal agreement. We are in favour of the restoration of an independent Belgium, which should neither be a vassal State of Germany nor of Great Britain.

Regarding Serbia and the other Balkan States, we support what has been said by our Austrian comrades. Such States as Finland and Poland, which find themselves freed from foreign domination by this war, should not be refused the right of self-government. Regarding other regions of foreign race, in as far as their political independence is not concerned, they should at least be granted autonomy. Regarding the formerly independent peoples of advanced Kultur, whose political status underwent no change in consequence of the war, such as Ireland, Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, India, Tibet, and Korea, German Social Democracy has the greatest sympathy for the efforts of these peoples to regain their national freedom.

As regards the various nationalities of Austria-Hungary, we support what has been said by our Austrian comrades.

As regards Alsace-Lorraine, it was never an independent political entity, nor can it be regarded as a separate nationality. Ethnographically the inhabitants are almost nine-tenths of German nationality. Alsace-Lorraine, moreover, does not belong to the regions which have changed owners during the war, and apart from the small frontier strip, it has remained under German jurisdiction. By the Peace of Frankfurt in 1871 the districts of Alsace-Lorraine, originally belonging to Germany, both politically and ethnographically, and forcibly wrested from the German Empire by the French, received back their original membership of the State. It is therefore quite unjustified to speak of France's right to these regions.

German Social Democracy demands for Alsace-Lorraine full equality as an autonomous Federal State within the German Empire, and a liberal and democratic extension of its Legislature and administration.

The principle of peace without annexations naturally does not exclude friendly arrangements regarding frontier rectifications wherever they be. German social democracy demands an international court of arbitration before which all conflicts between individual States shall be laid, while in order to prevent the violation of international law and treaties an international law organisation should be created. In treaties of peace agreements about the limitation of armaments shall be included.

The supply of arms and ammunition from neutral States to belligerents is to be forbidden, the naval prize law is to be abolished, and the arming of merchant ships is to be forbidden. For world intercourse the straits and inter-oceanic canals should be placed under international control. Effective guarantees should be created to safeguard world trade during war. Raw material for clothing and feeding are to be excluded from lists of contraband. Postal intercourse between belligerents and neutrals and between neutrals and each other is also to be safeguarded in the event of war. The definition of blockade is to be revised.

The reply demands securities against the war being continued as an economic war, secret diplomacy must be abolished, and there must be an open door to the Colonies. The reply proceeds: "We should on all sides declare that we have only the duty of defending our own people, but have not the task of chastising other nations for the real or presumed crimes of their Governments. We do not evade the discussion of the question of guilt, but could not expect its discussion to be promoted by way of a conference. It cannot be a question of quarrelling about the past, but rather of coming to an agreement about the future, namely, about bringing to pass as soon as possible a lasting peace corresponding to our principles and ideals."

BIG GERMAN LEVY ON ROUMANIA.

The German Government is levying a contribution of £10,000,000 upon the occupied districts of Roumania. Of this sum £8,000,000 will have to be raised by the provinces directly under the military authorities, and the remaining £2,000,000 will come from the districts of Buzau, Rimnic-Sarat, Braila, and Putna. The levy will be raised by the different Departments, the Council-General of which will be summoned to meet to consider the best means of obtaining the money. It is expected that Bukarest and some other Departments will have to pay £3,440,000. The Germans are doing their best to give an appearance of legality to their action, but there is no doubt that the coercion of the Council-General is contrary to international law.

BATTLE FOR HELL WOOD.

CHESHIRE MEN'S FINE FEATS.

[BY PHILIP GIBBS.]

War Correspondents' Headquarters, France, June 14th.

Between Wytchaele and Messines is a wood, horribly ravaged by shell-fire, called on our trench maps Bois de l'Enfer, or Hell Wood.

North of it was a German strong-point, with barbed wire defences, and heavy blocks of concrete, called l'Enfer—Hell itself—and south of it, behind a labyrinth of trenches, some broken walls above a nest of dug-outs, known as Hell Farm.

These filthy places were central defences of great fortified positions held by the enemy just north of Messines, and round them south of Wytchaele, and round them beyond which happened on that day of battle, when we gained the Messines Ridge.

Until now I have left out that part of the battle story—one cannot write the history of a battle like that in a day or two—but it must be told, because it was vastly important to the success of the general action, and the troops engaged in it showed the finest courage.

I hate not to mention them all, but must not because the enemy would like to know. There were Cheshire men among them and other country lads who were blooded in battles of the Somme, where once I watched them surging up the high slopes under a heavy fire and fighting their way into the German trenches.

In this battle of Hell Wood they were so wonderful in the cool, steady way they fought that when an airman came down to report their progress, he said to their General, "I knew your fellows, because they advanced in perfect order as though on parade." Before the battle, when they lay about Wulverghem, opposite the fortress positions they had to attack, they did some great digging in the face of the enemy assembly trenches, as plain as pikestaffs to German observers, and advertising, as did the enormous ammunition dumps, the new batteries and wagon lines, the awful stroke of attack that was being prepared.

THE DENON DIGGERS.

It was a record night's work of twelve hundred North Country lads who went out into the dead strip between their trenches and the enemy's, and dug like demons. When at dawn they crept back to their own lines they left behind them a trench four feet six deep, and 1,050 yards long for a jump out line on the day of battle. The enemy officers saw it, and must have sickened at the sight. They marked it on their maps, which were captured afterwards. It was a frightful ground in front of these troops of ours, as I have seen it partly for myself from ground about mine craters looking over Hell Wood.

The first part of our men's advance after the moment of attack was hardly checked, and they went forward in open order as steadily as though in the practice fields through buttercups and daisies. Their trouble came later, when they found themselves under machine-gun fire from Hell Wood, on the left of their advance line, and from Hell Farm in front of them.

It was a body of Cheshires who slipped to the left to deal with that fire from the wood. They made a dash for those scattered tree-trunks, from which a stream of bullets poured and fought their way through to the German machine-gun emplacements, though a number of them fell. As they closed upon the enemy the German gunners ceased fire in a hurry. Many of them stopped abruptly, with bullets in their brains and fifty men surrendered, with 15 machine-guns.

Hell Farm was gained and held, and at the top of Hell Wood the Cheshires routed out another machine-gun, so that all was clear in this part of the field. Meanwhile the main body of assaulting troops had passed on to another system of defences known as October Trench, which was a barrier straight across their way. Here as they drew close, they came to a dead halt against a broad belt of wire entanglement, and hideously tangled in coils with sharp barbs.

VICTORY ON PAIN.

Behind, as some of the officers knew, the enemy had brought up 25 machine-guns, enough to sweep down a whole battalion held by wire like this. Even now the men don't know how they went over that wire. They knew instantly that they must get across or die. From October Support Trench, further back, with another belt of mine wire in front of it, heavy fire was coming from Germans who had their heads up. "Over you go, men," shouted the officers.

The men flung themselves over, scrambled over, rolled over, tearing hands and faces and bits of flesh on those rusty prongs, but getting over or through some how and anyhow.

Parties of them raced on to October Support Trench, flung themselves against the wire and got, bleeding and scratched, to the other side, unless they were killed first. Some of them fell. It was the most deadly episode of the day, but the Germans paid a ghastly price for the resistance, and 300 German dead lie on the ground round the old ruins of Middle Farm behind the wire.

Away back when fighting here began was a party of men, some Irish boys among them, who had gone as far as they had been told to go. They saw what was happening, watched those other men flinging themselves against the barbed hedge. "To hell with staying here," shouted one of them. "To hell with it," said others. "We could do a power of good up there."

"Come on then, boys," said the first man, beginning to run. They ran fast towards the end of the wire belt slipped the round it and fell on the flank of the enemy. It was timely help to the other men, some of whom owe their lives to it. The second phase of the battle began when another body of the same troops passed through those who had already assaulted and won their ground, and went forward to a new line beyond.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GUARDS CAME THROUGH.

Men of the 21st
Up by the Chalk Pit Wood,
Weak with our wounds and our thirst,
Wanting our sleep and our food,
After a day and a night—
God, shall we ever forget!
Beaten and broke in the fight,
But sticking it—sticking it yet.
Trying to hold the line,
Fainting and spent and done,
Always the third and the whine,
Always the yell of the Hun!
Northumberland, Lancastr, York,
Durham and Somerset,
Fighting alone, worn to the bone,
But sticking it—sticking it yet.

Never a message of hope!
Never a word of cheer!
Fronting Hill 70's shell-swept slopes,
With the dull dead plain in our rear,
Always the whine of the shell,
Always the roar of its burst,
Always the tortures of hell,
As waiting and wincing we cursed
Our luck and the guns and the Boche,
When our Corporals shouted "Stand to!"

And I heard some one cry, "Clear the front for the Guards!"
And the Guards came through.
Our throats they were parched and hot,
But Lord, if you'd heard the cheers!
Irish and Welsh and Scot,
Coldstream and Grenadiers,
Two brigades, if you please,
Dressing as straight as a hem,
We—we were down on our knees,
Praying for us and for them!
Praying with tear-wet cheek,
Praying with outstretched hand,
Lord, I could speak for a week,
But how could you understand!
How should your checks be wet,
Such feelin's don't come to you,
But when can we or my mates forget
When the Guards came through!

"Five yards left extend!"
It passed from rank to rank,
Line after line with never a bend,
And a touch of the London swank.
A trifle of swank and dash,
Cool as a home parade,
Twinkle and glitter and flash,
Flinching never a shade,
With the shrapnel right in their face
Doing their Hyde Park stunt,
Keeping their swing at an easy pace,
Arms at the trail, eyes front!
Man, it was great to see!
Man, it was fine to do!
It's a cot and a hospital ward for me,
But I'll tell 'em in Blighty, wherever I be,
How the Guards came through.

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
in *The Times*.

passed through in perfect order, which is a most difficult maneuver in battle when the ground is covered with troops who have already been fighting, with wounded men and stretcher bearers, and souvenir hunters and moppers up and runners, and all the tumult of new gained ground. But in long unbroken waves the fresh troops lined up beyond these crowds, and made ready to advance upon the new line of attack. Again groups of them had to be separated from the main body in order to seize isolated positions on the wings, where groups of Germans were holding out and sweeping our flanks with fire.

North-east and south-east of Lumm Farm were bits of trench from which the enemy was routed after sharp bouts of fighting. Beyond were some holed walls called Nameless Farm, and these were captured before the call of "cease firing," which was the signal for the party to halt while our guns began a new bombardment over the new line of attack.

It was this silence which scared an officer of the Cheshires, who had led his men away forward to capture a body of Germans trying to escape from Despagne Farm, right out in the blue this side of Owl Trench, which was the next position to be attacked, after our guns had dealt with it.

A sergeant and two men of the Cheshires ran right into Despagne Farm and bayoneted the German machine-gunners who had been spraying bullets on our men. Then the officer seemed to feel his heart stop. He looked at his wrist-watch, and was shocked at the time it gave. The realisation of the frightful menace approaching as ever—second passed made every nerve in his body tingle. It was our new bombardment. A vast storm of explosives which was about to sweep over this ground, already pitted with deep shell-holes, it seemed as though nothing could save this body of Cheshires, who had gone too far and could not get back before their own guns killed them.

IN THE ENEMY SUPPORT.

There was only one chance of escape for any of them, and that was for each man to dive into one of those 8 ft. deep holes, and crouch low scratching himself into the shelling sides before the hellish storm of steel broke loose. The Cheshires did this, flung themselves into the pits, lay quaking there like toads under a harrow, and hugged the earth as the bombardment burst out and swept over them.

By an amazing freak of fortune it swept over them quickly, and there were only two casualties among all those men died in holes, expecting certain death. A bit of luck, said the men; getting up and gasping. Weaker men would have been broken by shell-shock and terror-stricken.

These Cheshires went on, took the next German defences and many prisoners, and then dug in according to orders, and prepared for anything that might happen in the way of trouble.

It was the German counter-attack which happened. Six hundred men came down, coming out of a gully called Blawebberk, with its mouth opposite Despagne Farm. The Cheshires had their machine-guns in position, and their rifles ready. They held back their fire until the German column was within short range. Then they fired volley after volley, and these 600 men found themselves in a valley of death and escaped.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The distribution of \$30,000 among some fifty senior members of the local Civil Service has not unnaturally given rise to a great deal of adverse comment. No one, of course, begrudges our official classes a fair monetary return for their services, and it will probably be admitted that, while some of them are overpaid, others are as certainly underpaid. The system of doles, however, is open to several objections. It is, for example, undignified; it is liable to be misunderstood; and it makes it difficult, if not impossible, for the public, who are the paymasters, to ascertain what remuneration is, in fact, being paid. Thus, if a man's salary is set down at, say, \$700 a year it has to be remembered that he draws 80 per cent. at the rate of 1s. 9d. to the dollar; that he may receive various additions such as duty pay and travelling allowance; that he and his family can obtain treatment at the hospital at reduced fees; that he can buy his coal cheaper than the general public; that he can rent a telephone at reduced rates; and, above all, that the future of himself and his family is always secure. This last is worth a great deal, for it removes the fear that presses heavily upon most men of leaving wife and children unprotected for, and reduces the necessity for making provision for ill-health or old age.

The present system reminds me of the criticism which I once heard the citizen of a Republic pass upon the form of Government under which he lived. "In England," he said, "you know just how much your monarchy costs you; here we never know how much our President is costing us." The proper course is to pay an adequate salary and then leave Government servants to manage like the rest of us. In that way the Government is unable to escape the effect of its own legislation—and "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." The present arrangement is class legislation with a vengeance. What, one wonders, would be said in England if M.P.s. and senior officials of the Civil Service were to have their emoluments increased in order to cover the extra cost of living and the rise in the Income-Tax owing to the war?

But the chief criticism to be levelled against the latest concession which the members of the Government have granted to themselves and their colleagues is that it puts a premium on extravagance and gives most to those who need assistance least. Nobody who endeavours to economise by living at a hotel or boarding-house, or by taking in a paying guest, is eligible to receive any benefit. On the other hand, the bigger a man's salary the more generous his rent allowance. For the purposes of determining the amount payable the officials are, I believe, graded into three classes and each is entitled to claim the difference between the very modest sum which he is assumed to be able to afford for rent and the amount which experience shows that he may reasonably be expected to pay. Thus one may be entitled to the difference between, say, \$40 a month and \$125 and another to the difference between \$75 and \$200. Moreover, in the case of a man owning the house he occupies the taxes which he pays may be taken into consideration if the assessed value of the property does not entitle him to the full grant. Now, while nobody would begrudge the assistance to those whose incomes are barely sufficient for the maintenance of a reasonable standard of comfort, there seems no justification for adding to the luxuries of those who, for example, are already in the enjoyment of \$1,000 a month. Yet, as I have pointed out, it is precisely to this class that the greatest consideration is shown, contrary to the principles followed in regard to taxation by the Home Government.

The Local Defence Corps Bill continues to be the subject of much discussion. The criticisms already passed upon the measure appear to be generally endorsed. Not only is objection raised to the unusually high age at which exemption is fixed and to the absence of any clause limiting compulsory service to the duration of the war, but it is pointed out that, under the provisions of the Army Act it would be competent for the authorities to call up the members for training for any period they might think fit. It is felt that, as the commercial community have cheerfully accepted extra work in order to release as many men as possible for war service, the regular forces should now reciprocate by relieving those who remain of as much military duty as possible. The Bill as it stands is an open cheque which the Governor-in-Council can fill in for any amount which His Excellency may please.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

HONESTY REWARDED.

Eight Chinese appeared before Mr. Wood on a charge of gambling on the hillside at Shaukiwan. Seven of the men pleaded not guilty, and were discharged. The solitary man who pleaded guilty was fined \$3.

COAL THEFTS.

Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed upon a Chinese who was found guilty of stealing a quantity of coal from the M.B.K. colliery at Yauwani.

Another Chinese also received one month's hard labour for stealing 130 lbs. of coal from a Chinese colliery.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. Wood with kidnapping a boy.

Chief Detective Inspector Munson said that the boy had been stolen from a house in Amoy Street, and was later found in Macao, and was sent back to the Colony by the Macao police. The defendant was arrested in Hongkong. The Inspector stated that a woman had also been arrested in connection with the affair.

The case was remanded for a week.

CHASE ON THE ROOF.

In the small hours of Monday morning, a Chinese coolie managed to make his way into 44, Wing On Street, by evading the vigilance of a foki. The intruder soon became busy, his first act being to cut off safe keys which were around the waist of a sleeping foki. However, this foki was disturbed in his slumbers as a result, and, upon waking and seeing the other Chinese in possession of the safe keys he raised an alarm. This brought other fokis on the scene, but so soon as they arrived the stranger held them up with an automatic pistol, at the same time calling upon the fokis to lead him to the roof. This they did, under threat of sudden death. When the intruder was making his way to the roof he was wearing dark clothes, but as soon as he reached the roof he discarded the dark clothes and appeared in white raiment. About this time information has been given to a fuking that an armed man had entered the house and was on the roof. Despite the fact that he was only armed with a baton, the fuking made his way to the roof, and after wandering about the tops of several houses for some time he came across the man crouching behind a chimney. The fuking gallantly manoeuvred for position and succeeded in getting in the first blow, right on top of the man's head, with a baton. He was taking no chances with a man with a repeating revolver, and landed a second time with that baton, and the house-enterer rolled over. It was then discovered that the revolver with which he had held up the fokis of the household was a toy instrument.

When brought before Mr. Wood yesterday, the defendant admitted entering the premises and also that he presented the "pistol" at the occupants of the house. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The following extract from a letter received by a well-known firm in Hongkong shows the importance which is attached in some quarters to the local Chamber of Commerce.

"Nous avons lu dans un des principaux journaux suisses que la Chambre de Commerce de Hongkong avait décidé de n'autoriser l'établissement dans les Colonies des maisons allemandes que 10 ans après la cessation de la guerre."

"C'est une excellente mesure prise par les négociants de Hongkong, qui conserveront ainsi la suprématie du commerce pendant de longues années."

Things one would like to know:—

The particular mounted section in the Colony which deemed it prudent not to leave its headquarters until after a round of minute guns had been fired?

How many are looking forward to Commissions in the Local Defence Corps?

The name of the gallant Amazon who has approached the Government with a view to the formation of a Ladies' Defence Corps?

What a certain skipper said when he discovered that he had mistaken the Kowloon ferry night signals for a typhoon warning, after explaining to his subordinates the proper reading of the new code?

Whether the remarks of the Flower Street stallholders when they read the Daily Press on Saturday morning could be described as flowers of rhetoric?

ROBERT RANDOM.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY ROBERTS' FIELD GLASS FUND.

SIR,—A case containing 12 pairs of binoculars and 4 telescopes (details attached) has now been despatched to London.

More glasses and more still are wanted; even defective glasses can often be made good at home, or utilised to supply missing parts in other glasses. The War Charities Committee remains open to receive further gifts, which will be forwarded by Parcels Post as they arrive—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX

(Hon. Sec., War Charities Committee). Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Hongkong, 11th August.

Binoculars.

1 pair from Mr. W. J. Morrison, Chartered Bank, Hongkong.

1 " " Mr. R. L. Bridger, Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong.

1 " " Mr. A. E. Crappell, Moxon & Taylor, Hongkong.

1 " " Mrs. Steadman, Matilda Hospital, The Peak.

1 " " Mr. C. H. Davis, Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong.

1 " " Mr. D. G. Bruce, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Kowloon office.

1 " " Mr. R. Baker, Hongkong Civil Service.

1 " " Anonymous.

2 pairs " Anonymous.

1 pair " Mr. R. Aitken, Taikee Sugar Refinery, Hongkong.

1 " " Mr. D. W. Munton, Shewan, Tomes & Co., Hongkong.

Telescopes.

1 from Mr. F. C. Butcher, Hongkong.

1 " " Mr. R. Baker, Hongkong Civil Service.

2 " " Anonymous.

THE KONGMOON REVOLT.

AND A FIRE.

At the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was resumed in which the Yung Fong firm sue the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Company for \$500, for the damage caused by destruction by fire of a house at Kongmoon, which was insured with the Company.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almeida, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter instructed by Mr. A. M. Preston, is for the Company.

Mr. P. H. Cobb, a stockbroker, of Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, said in 1916 he was with the Asiatic Petroleum Company at Pakkai, which was two or three miles from Kongmoon. He remembered the fighting in Kongmoon in 1916. He heard the firing, which started from Pakkai. There was in fact artillery behind his office, which was struck two or three times. On April 18th, the guns behind his office were firing from Pakkai at the forts between Pakkai and Kongmoon. The end of the fighting was reached, he supposed, when the gunboats went down the creek and shelled the rebels. About 7 o'clock in the evening he noticed a big flare across the sky. He would say it was a big fire. On the following morning, he went to Kongmoon with another European, and he felt certain he was the first European to land after the fighting. He went to Shun On Fong, of which half was burnt down. The other houses were black, the shops were closed and there were only two or three people about. The streets were covered with charred things, including charred bodies, and people were lying about shot. So far as he could say no attempt had been made to take away the dead. This thoroughfare, at the time he saw it, was more like a city of the dead. There were practically no people about at all. No one was attempting to collect things from the ruins. The Kongmoon hotel had been smashed. There were bullet marks all over the place, windows and mirrors being smashed by bullets. There was a fire in Shun On Fong in 1915 which he saw also, but at that time there were many people about the fire. He made enquiries regarding the 1915 fire.

The hearing was again adjourned.

CZECHS AND THE ALLIES.

General von Georgi, Austrian Minister of Defence, at the farewell appearance of the Clam Martin Cabinet before the Reichsrath, stated that three Czech regiments had deserted to the enemy, and that among the officers were not only reserve but also active officers. Czech legions had been formed in all enemy armies. Of all the Czechs of military age who at the outbreak of war were in Russia only three returned to Austria.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

WORK OF THE LOCAL BRANCH IN JULY.

The work done during July by the Hongkong Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild was as follows:—

CITY HALL WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Stabb):—

July 5th—One case to Amarah, Mesopotamia, and one case to French Red Cross containing 2 pairs of trench boots, 25 small pillows, 57 pairs of pyjamas, 72 shirts, 88 vests, 4 surgical shirts, 58 bed-jackets, 2 reversible bed-jackets, 1 dressing gown, 32 scrubbers, 2 fly catchers, 5 muffers, 16 head bandages, 1 pair of bed boots, 15 pairs of slippers, 6 pairs of socks, 8 pairs of knee caps, 200 milk covers, 2 helmets, 25 woollen caps.

July 12th—Two cases to Amarah containing:—12 head bandages, 25 bed jackets, 22 shirts, 64 vests, 32 pairs of pyjamas, 7 pairs of slippers, 19 pairs of socks, 3 pairs of bed boots, 18 scrubbers, 1 night shirt, 11 surgical shirts, 6 dressing-gowns, 45 shrouds, 72 handkerchiefs, 2 cushions, 183 milk covers, 11 caps, 18 pairs of operation stockings, 2 muffers and playing cards.

July 19th—Two cases to Colonel Gordon Hall, Cairo, containing:—7 dressing gowns, 38 bed jackets, 85 shirts, 46 vests, 22 night-shirts, 14 shrouds, 7 handkerchiefs, 6 pairs of socks, 20 pairs of operation stockings, 9 pairs of slippers, 4 pairs of bed boots, 11 caps, 142 milk covers, 3 head bandages, 16 eye bandages, 18 pillow cases, 48 pairs of pyjamas, 4 mops and 3 fly catchers.

July 26th—Two cases to Q.M.N.G. containing:—217 pairs of socks, 2 hot water bottle covers, 34 shirts, 82 vests, 19 shrouds, 37 pairs of pyjamas, 33 pairs of operation stockings, 22 caps, 3 holdalls, 65 pairs of slippers, 36 handkerchiefs, 150 milk covers, 18 head bandages, 2 pairs of bed boots, 15 muffers, 20 scrubbers, 2 dressing gowns, and 41 bed jackets.

WESLEYAN CHURCH WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Robinson)—504 rolled bandages, 20 pairs of surgical stockings, 18 woollen caps, 20 muffers, 22 vests, 6 pairs of pyjamas, 50 shirts, and 72 handkerchiefs.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE (under Mrs. Jordan)—702 rolled bandages, 9 many tail bandages, 500 swabs, 96 large swabs, 18 shell swabs, 16 folded swabs, 7 pairs of surgical stockings, 14 pairs of socks, 10 head bandages, 4 scrubbers, 11 anti-vermin sheets, and 1 woollen cap.

OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY (under Mrs. Green):—

July 12th, to Matron, Hospital Auxiliaire, 113 Rue Fleur, France—15 pairs stretcher boots, 5 quilts, 5 pillows, 65 suits pyjamas, 54 eye bandages, 73 milk covers, 9 floor cloths, 884 rolled bandages, 18 pairs slippers, 11 muffers, 13 face cloths, 125 khaki woollen caps, 55 white woollen caps, 11 white woollen abdominal belts, 3 pairs mittens, 19 pairs socks, 14 bags swabs, 24 pairs white woollen bed socks, and 1 lot books and magazines.

July 26th, to Hon. Secy, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, London, W.—480 rolled bandages, 40 suits pyjamas, 38 many-tail bandages, 12 khaki handkerchiefs, 2 face cloths, 4 cakes soap, 6 tins cigarettes, 14 pairs stretcher boots, 12 white woollen caps, 2 bags swabs, 114 khaki woollen caps, 5 pairs woollen knee caps, 2 pairs woollen mittens, 13 woollen muffers, 5 knitted floor cloths, 14 pairs white woollen bed socks, and 1 lot magazines and playing cards.

July 30th, to Matron, Stationary Hospital, Jemchidich, Sinai Peninsula—70 suits pyjamas, 50 pairs cloth slippers, 75 milk covers, and 3 fly traps.

Posted to Mrs. D. McL. Slater, Powell's Hotel, Murree—40 pairs socks and 250 milk covers.

U.S.R.C. BRANCH, Kowloon (under Mrs. Keigwan)—1,175 roller bandages, 22 capelline bandages, 39 stump bandages, 14 eye bandages, 27 many-tail bandages, 401 square swabs, 300 spooze swabs, 21 shrouds, 10 wool caps, 6 surgical stockings (pairs), 9 wool socks (pairs), 16 mops, 48 scrubbers and 4 muffers.

PEAK CLUB (under Mrs. Sandeman)—432 roller bandages, 684 swabs, 96 many-tail bandages and 9 floor cloths.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Maconachie)—One case sent to Senior Medical Officer, Amarah, Mesopotamia:—594 rolled bandages 54 many tailed bandages, 10 eye bandages, 53 pyjama suits, 9 pairs surgical stockings, 9 wool caps, 36 handkerchiefs, 10 pillow slips, 4 scrubbers, 1 pair slippers, 1 pair gloves and 3 fly-catchers.

CRISTOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE (under Miss Loureiro)—22 pairs bed socks, 11 pairs socks, 13 pairs knee-caps, 5 caps, 7 muffers, 2 balalaava helmets, 4 knitted hot water bag covers, 69 knitted dusters, 1 pair gloves, 44 food covers, 2 cushions and 2046 rolled bandages.

KOWLOON UNIV. WORKERS (under Mrs. Capell):—

To Miss Vivian, The Maurice Hostel, 52, Herbert St., Hoxton, London, N.—4 parcels containing 60 pieces old clothes for women and children.

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield, London, S. E.—2 parcels containing 33 pieces men's old clothes.

NAVAL AND DOCKYARD (under Mrs. Sandeman)—6 pyjamas, 18 shirts, 31 vests, 22 pairs socks, 5 pairs slippers, 2 caps, 1 pair surgical stockings, 44 mops, 3 muffers, 9 eye bandages and 12 knee-caps.

ITALIAN CONVENT—15 white shirts, 4 woollen shirts and 36 eye bandages.

"STRAWS SHOW HOW THE WIND BLOWS."

Four Hungarian sailors who suspected an Austrian of working for their German Allies, tried to shoot him at Tientsin a few days ago (says the N.C. Daily Mail) and killed a Chinese policeman instead. They have been arrested.

INTIMATIONS

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or \$5.10 per Dozen.

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PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Nam Hing Loong.

of 8 dozen.

Ty Sing.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Sang Tai.

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PRINTED TABLECOVERS

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TAFFETAS

SEE WINDOW OR SEND FOR PATTERNS.

(18)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1917. [943]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$400,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 a.m. on the 15th Aug. 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tender to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 15th August, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 15th August required for each \$1,000—Shanghai currency in Shanghai (b) The amount of Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 52 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit arising from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in the ordinary capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 14th August, 1917. [944]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE have this day been appointed General Agents of the above Company for Fire Insurance for Hongkong and China.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1917. [926]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

RE-OPENS, SEPT. 10TH.

A Liberal Education provided in English, Commercial Subjects, Modern Languages and Chinese at very moderate charges.

The School is situated in the healthiest part of Macao.

Application to the Fr. Director. [937]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

MATRICATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917. Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves.

Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917." [932]

NOTICE

THE "Associação Promotora da Instrução dos Macanenses" requires TWO SCHOOLMASTERS of British Nationality, to teach English and Commerce in the "Escola de Inglês Prático," which is under its charge.

The Committee of the said Association invites those who would like to fill up these vacancies to send in their applications with documents, or their Copies, up to the 25th instant, with particulars as to their qualifications and competency for the said posts.

The salary of each School Master will be \$237.00 per month, and the teaching will be five days a week of five hours a day, divided into two periods, morning and afternoon.

There will be the usual Holidays on every THURSDAY and SUNDAY, the Official Holidays, One Week at Christmas and also at Easter, besides the long vacation, during part of the month of July and the whole of the month of August.

P. J. DA LUZ,
President of the Committee.
Macao, 8th August, 1917. [938]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), August 15th, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 15th 1917, both days inclusive.

GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1917. [919]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association of the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 21st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1917. [928]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (81) per Share for Account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1917. [935]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1917, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1917. [938]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 34210 to 34249, 10203 to 10207, 52840 to 52849, 4136 to 4139 and 55811 to 55815 and Provisional Certificate No. 43871 dated Hongkong, 6th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88206 to 88230, all Registered in the name of Sir CARL MAYER, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate No. 43871 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [901]

HOUSES TO LET

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Los House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PRAK Unfurnished, immediate possession, for 3 months.

FLATS, "Wing Dell Buildings," Wanchoi. HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.

Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMPANION DEPT.,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. [894]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [841]

TO LET.

OFFICES at King's Buildings, A HOUSE, Kowloon Terrace (Kowloon).

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces, Kowloon.

HOUSES on Shaukean, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [90]

TO LET.

SMALL HOUSE with Tennis Court. Peak district preferred.

Apply to—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [940]

WANTED.

HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Apply to—
"Box No. 1,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [707]

WANTED.

HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Apply to—
"Box No. 1,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [707]

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1915," as amended from time to time by Ordinances of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 rood, 83 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

(a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.

(b) 1 Store (63' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.

(c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.

(d) 1 Factory (22' x 14'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.

(e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls attap roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honorable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate.)

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.

(2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

(1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

(2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

(3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the share or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

(4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

(5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchase, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE, SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO, 20th June, 1917. [813]

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE

SMALL HOUSE with Tennis Court. Peak district preferred.

Apply to—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [940]

WANTED.

HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Apply to—
"Box No. 1,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [707]

WANTED.

HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

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HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Apply to—
"Box No. 1,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [707]

INTIMATION

BATHING

CAPS.

We have just received an exceptionally fine assortment of BATHING CAPS.

In all the latest Styles and Colours.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14TH AUGUST, 1917.

THE RUSSO-ROUMANIAN FRONT.

The object of the offensive movement which the Germans commenced recently in Galicia and Northern Roumania has been made clear during the past few days, and, unless discipline is quickly restored in the Russian armies and their power of resistance considerably strengthened, there is reason to fear that the enemy will secure strategic advantages of incalculable value in the future conduct of the campaign on the Eastern Front. When the Germans occupied Czernowitz no particular importance was attached to their success. The loss of the town was regarded as a reverse purely local in its effect, and as one of the many deplorable, but inevitable, results of the present disorganised state of the Russian armies that would be rectified as soon as order was re-established in the Republic. Since then, however, Germany's steady progress has assumed a more sinister aspect. The enemy's advance has not been unchallenged—indeed, at some places the invaders have been flung back with considerable loss—but there is no gainsaying the fact that, in the fluctuating fortunes of the battle which is now being waged, the Germans, so far, have had much the better of the exchanges. Their aim is to capture the harvests of Bessarabia and Poland, and to force their way, if possible, to Odessa, in order to establish for themselves a dominating position on the Black Sea. Failing complete success, there is still the danger that the thrust, if it be continued much further, will jeopardise the safety of the Russo-Roumanian army, which recently advanced along the upper reaches of the Putna and Sushita. The rival forces are in contact from Brody

to Focani; but the chief fighting is developing under the direction of General MACKENSEN in the northern part of Roumania, and the immediate objective, we are told, is an important loop line between Marasesti and Teaciu, connecting with the main line to the north of Focani that serves the Russo-Roumanian army in the mountains and the line from Galatz to Jassy, the new capital. The rapidity with which General MACKENSEN over-ran the greater part of Roumania shortly after that country joined the Allies is still a bitter memory. His success at that time was due to the fact that the Roumanians were unprepared; now circumstances are again in his favour and he is making the most of them. The Germans claim that they have forced the crossings of the Sushita over a wide front on both sides of the Focani-Adjud railway, and, if the latest official message from Berlin is to be believed, they have captured nearly seven thousand prisoners, eighteen cannon and sixty-five machine-guns. The Roumanians admit that they have been forced to retire to the south of Ogna, and, according to a message from Petrograd, the advisability of transferring the seat of the Roumanian Government from Jassy to Rostov, in Russia, is now under consideration. It is, however, officially denied that the evacuation of Odessa is imminent. The one ray of hope in a gloomy situation is contained in a recent telegram from Odessa stating that the enemy's action on the Roumanian Front is rapidly diminishing in intensity owing to his heavy losses and to the desperate resistance of the Russians, who only fall back reluctantly in obedience to strategic necessity. The Russian Higher Command records cases in which orders to retire have had to be repeated before the troops would obey them. If this spirit is beginning to permeate the whole of the Russian forces it is more than probable that the enemy's designs will be frustrated. The Roumanian army has been reorganised and re-equipped under French officers, and is now regarded as a far more effective fighting force than it was when driven back before the superior numbers and greater gun-power of the Austrians and Germans. Moreover, all attempts by the Germans to foster discontent among the populace have been checked, and in a crisis the Roumanian army will stand firm in the full knowledge that it has a united and loyal people at its back. It can, however, do little by itself. The greater responsibility rests upon Russia, which has the men, and, for the time being, a sufficiency of munitions. It has been suggested that officers from the Allied armies might be sent to help restore that discipline which is urgently needed if effective use is to be made of the splendid fighting material now being so sadly wasted. Perhaps some such plan may be adopted in the near future, but for the present Russia must rely solely upon her own efforts. It appears likely that she will be put to a supreme test, and we can only hope that the spirit which, we are told, is checking the German offensive will be maintained and developed until the crisis is past.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of \$2.50 per share.

The Caine Road disaster enquiry was to have been resumed yesterday afternoon. Despite the rain and the heavy blows, all those connected with the enquiry were present except a jurymen named Silva, and the proceedings were adjourned until this afternoon.

A Chinese woman has reported to the police that when she was walking along Woosung Street, Yauwatti, at 9.25 p.m. on Sunday, three men approached her. Two of the men held her, while the third relieved her of six pieces of jewellery, valued at \$240. The woman's assailant got away in the direction of Hung Hom.

Mrs. Smith hired a Chinese servant, and tried to teach him how to receive calling-cards. She let herself out the front door, and when the new servant answered her ring she gave him her card. The next day two ladies came to visit. Mr. Smith. When they presented their cards, the alert Chinaman hastily compared them with Mrs. Smith's card, and remarked as he took the door: "Tickets no good; you no can come in."

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

6 p.m., Aug. 11th.
Typhoon in about 191 deg. Long. E. and 19 deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W. 10 a.m., Aug. 12th.
Typhoon in about 137 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W. 11.45 a.m., Aug. 14th.
Typhoon in about 115 deg. Long. E. and 22 deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN HONGKONG.

GERMAN BANK SOLD FOR \$333,000.

Yesterday Mr. T. F. Hough (of Messrs. Hughes & Hough, auctioneers), by direction of the Hongkong Government, sold by auction the handsome premises in Queen's Road Central which formerly housed The Deutsche Asiatische Bank. There was not a large company present, due, no doubt, to the storm, but the property was disposed of at a price which was similar to a recent valuation of the premises, and the sale was, therefore, considered to be a most satisfactory one. Among those present were:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, G. Hastings, H. Percy Smith, E. Shelton Hooper, M. S. Northcote, Un Kum Wah, D. V. Stevenson, etc.

At the outset the auctioneer announced that bidding would be by \$1,000 rises at least, and that he already had an offer in hand of \$200,000, which would be the starting price. By bids of \$10,000 the price rose to \$200,000, and then it was lifted to \$300,000 by Sir Paul Chater, whose opponent was the Bank of Canton. The next two bids were for \$10,000 each, and were followed by one of \$5,000. From this point, by increases of \$1,000, the price mounted to \$327,000, and then jumped to \$330,000. Then came an additional \$1,000, making the total \$331,000. Sir Paul Chater promptly offered \$335,000, and at this figure the property was knocked down to him.

There was some applause when Sir Paul Chater became the purchaser, and he was also congratulated by many.

The conditions of sale were read out both in English and Chinese, which occupied about three-quarters of an hour, or three times as long as the bidding.

One of the conditions of sale was that should H.E. the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract (in this sale) will be rescinded by the vendor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expense.

THE STORM.

Hongkong was visited by another heavy storm during Sunday night and practically throughout Monday, and from noon until about 2 p.m. yesterday the wind was so heavy that the typhoon which had been signalled could not have been many miles away. During Monday morning, and also for an hour or so at tiffin time, the trams and ferries ceased running, so heavy were the gusts of wind, and the typhoon signals also indicated that the wind might increase to typhoon force at any moment.

Many signboards were blown from their hangings and sent careering along the streets, and on occasions riches were rolled over like nine-pins. Several chimney pots also crashed down, but, the warning of the blow having been ample, everyone was under cover, or should have been. As a consequence, there are no serious casualties to record, and the majority who braved the elements when the blow was at its height, between 1 and 2 p.m., went out for the joke of the thing, and to derive what exhilaration was possible from the dodging of Chinese signboards.

Some idea of the force of the wind may be gathered from the fact that a large banyan tree in Robinson Road was torn out by the roots, and toppled over on to an out-house belonging to Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, completely demolishing the building. Fortunately, no-one was hurt.

The wind became so heavy shortly after tiffin that the Tramway Company found it impossible to get in some of their cars, and three had to be left stranded by the City Hall and Supreme Court. Two of them were damaged by trees falling on them, and another had the rails on top buckled, owing to a telephone pole and wires falling on it. One of the Company's cars, which could not be put into the shed in time to escape the worst of the blow, had its top carried away bodily.

The chief damage was caused by the up-rooting of trees, both in Hongkong and Kowloon, telephone communication being interrupted for sometime as a result of wires being broken. Quite a number of big trees have been laid low, but apart from this, the storm damage generally is of quite a minor character.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

6 p.m., Aug. 11th.
Typhoon in about 191 deg. Long. E. and 19 deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W. 10 a.m., Aug. 12th.
Typhoon in about 137 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W. 11.45 a.m., Aug. 14th.
Typhoon in about 115 deg. Long. E. and 22 deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER AIR RAID.

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE AT SOUTHEM.

ENEMY ATTACKS IN WEST.

BITTER FIGHTING.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

SOME DEVELOPMENTS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE YPRES ATTACK.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, August 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The prisoners of the Ypres attack on Friday, and subsequent operations, now total 454. Six guns were also captured.

The Portuguese troops repulsed a raid southward of Armentieres.

We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four. Five of ours did not return.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREAT AERIAL BATTLES.

GOOD WORK BY BRITISH.

LONDON, August 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—The enemy re-attacked this morning our new positions to the north of the Ypres-Menin road. After heavy fighting they pressed us slightly back to Glencorse Wood. We gained ground on the right bank of the Steenhock, in the neighbourhood of the Ypres Vaden Railway. To-day we took 124 prisoners. Despite enemy aircraft crossing our lines in many places and attacking our bombing planes in a great duel, successful work was carried out. A large number of photographs were taken. Machine-guns effectively engaged many targets on the ground. Six-and-a-half tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes and ammunition depots. The fighting was very severe with large formations all day long. We brought down ten machines and drove down six. Twelve of our machines are missing.

LIVELY ARTILLERY WORK

PARIS, August 12th.

A *communiqué* states:—There is very lively artillery firing in Belgium. A German attack east of Fayet, north of St. Quentin, was stopped dead by our fire. Artillery firing in Champagne has slackened. German attacks at Montau and Montblanc were repulsed.

BRITISH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, August 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The weather is wet and stormy. Fighting occurred for the possession of a mine crater to the east of Givenchy les La Basses. We established ourselves on the lip of the crater and drove off an enemy counter-attack. Enemy artillery was active to the east and north of Ypres.

FRENCH AERIAL RAIDS.

PARIS, August 12th.

A *communiqué* states:—In Belgium the artillery duel is somewhat violent in the section of Houthulst and on both banks of the Meuse. The Germans directed dispersed artillery fire on the whole of Rheims, two civilians being killed and one wounded. Aeroplanes bombarded on the Belgian front on Friday night, and yesterday, enemy barracks to the north of the forest of Houthulst and railway stations at Cortemarck and Pichtewelde. Fire and violent explosions were observed at Pichtewelde. An aviation ground at Comar was shelled.

MORE FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, August 12th.

A *communiqué* states:—There have been artillery engagements to the north of Bixschotte, but no infantry fighting. We completely recovered elements of trenches captured by the Germans to the east of Fayet on the 9th instant. Two enemy attacks, one of which was most violent, were made on trenches which we won yesterday to the south of Willes. They were repulsed with serious enemy loss. We held all the positions and again progressed at night-time. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down. As a reprisal for the enemy bombardment of Nancy and the region north of Paris, two French aeroplanes bombed Frankfurt-on-Main, and both returned unharmed.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

JULY AERIAL RESULTS.

LONDON, August 12th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—Bitter hand-to-hand fighting, with give-and-take results, followed our attack yesterday morning against the positions along the high ground between Frezenburg and Inverness Copse. The Germans have been giving vigorous effect to their policy of swift attacks, thus demonstrating the great tactical value they attribute to the terrain thereabouts. They have been mainly fighting in the open, directly under all descriptions of fire, so their losses must have been prodigious. The Lancashire Fusiliers, the Queen's West Surreys and the Bedfordshire have particularly distinguished themselves during the past two days.

The correspondent states that during July our airmen crashed down 122 enemy machines and drove down 120 out of control. The artillery, assisted by airmen, destroyed over 300 gun-pits and caused nearly a thousand explosions on the enemy front, many by the touching-off of ammunition dumps.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 12th.

A German official wireless message states that two French attacks at Cerny broke down.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SPANISH OFFICERS FOR HOSPITAL SHIPS.

MADRID, August 11th.

Eleven Spanish officers to be posted to hospital ships, in accordance with the agreement with Germany, have gone to French ports.

BRAVE COMMANDER HONOURED.

LONDON, August 12th.

The *Gazette* announces that the C.M.G. decoration has been conferred on Commander Locker Lampson, M.P., in recognition of his services in command of the naval armoured car squadron which was raised at the beginning of the war. He commanded it throughout its operations in Belgium, Persia, Armenia, Dobruja and Roumania with great zeal and gallantry, personally participating in most of the fighting.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AIR RAID.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE AT SOUTHEM.

LONDON, August 12th.

The Press Bureau announces that the enemy raiders caused considerable damage at Southernd, where they dropped 40 bombs.

The casualties at present reported are eight men, nine women and six children killed, and about 50 persons injured. Two men were injured at Rochford.

An uninhabited house at Margate was demolished. There were no casualties at this place.

CASUALTIES AT SOUTHEM.

There was splendid weather at Southernd, which was unusually full of visitors, when the evening sky suddenly seemed to be full of aeroplanes coming from all directions. Six hovered over the town dropping bombs, mostly on the poorer quarters. Twenty-seven houses were damaged, seventeen being in one street.

Most of the casualties were caused by one bomb dropped on a crowd of visitors who were proceeding to the railway station.

The explosions of aerial torpedoes were terrific. Most of the windows in High Street were smashed by the concussion, but not a single fire broke out.

A bomb killed one girl in the street, tearing off her clothes and reducing her body to pulp.

British aeroplanes speedily chased the raiders towards the sea.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

TWENTY ENEMY AEROPLANES.

LONDON, August 12th.

The Press Bureau announces that a squadron of twenty enemy aeroplanes was reported off Felixstowe at 5.15 in the afternoon.

They skirted the coast going towards Clacton, where they divided, a part turning in the direction of Margate. The remainder crossed the coast and dropped bombs in the neighbourhood of Southend.

Bombs were also dropped on Margate. Reports of damage and casualties have not yet been received.

Our aircraft pursued the enemy towards the sea.

GALLANT CANADIAN AIRMAN STIRRING STORY.

LONDON, August 12th.

The *Gazette* records a story of wonderful daring and skill in connection with the award of the Victoria Cross to Captain William Avery Bishop, of the Canadian Cavalry and Flying Corps, who already possessed the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. Captain Bishop, who had been sent out to work independently of the First Fleet, to an enemy aerodrome, finding no machines about, flew to another aerodrome twelve miles at the rear of the enemy lines. Seven enemy machines, some with their engines running, were on the ground. He attacked these, and a mechanic who was trying to start one was seen to fall. One machine got off the ground, but at a height of sixty feet, Captain Bishop fired fifteen rounds into it at very close range. It crashed to the ground. A second machine got off the ground, but Captain Bishop fired fifty rounds at 150 yards range into it, and it fell into a tree. Two more rose from the aerodrome, and he engaged one at a height of a thousand feet. He emptied a drum of ammunition into it, and it crashed to the ground. After emptying another drum into a fourth machine, Captain Bishop flew back. Despite the fact that four hostile scouts were above him for a mile of the return journey, they did not attack him, and he reached the station, his machine being very badly damaged by shot.

Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCES.

RUSSIANS FIGHTING STUBBORNLY.

LONDON, August 12th.

A Russian official wireless message states:—Following stubborn attacks, the Roumanians retired to Okna, along the Enile-Mysoreli road and to the west of Gorzece. Superior enemy forces attacked on the Focsani-Merechesoi Railway, but we counter-attacked and took 1,200 prisoners. Later we retired to Merechesoi and Furceni. We captured an enemy position at the mouth of the Buzeo River.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, August 12th.

A German official wireless message states:—To the south of the Treasu Valley we captured a dominating height and the village of Gorzece. The Russo-Roumanians fruitlessly attacked between the Sereth and the Adjadunou Railway. We captured 6,780 prisoners, eighteen cannon and sixty-one machine guns.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, August 12th.

An Odessa telegram says the enemy's action on the Roumanian front is rapidly diminishing in intensity, owing to their very heavy losses and the desperate resistance of the Russians, who only fall back unwillingly in obedience to strategic necessity. The Russian High Command records cases in which orders to retire had to be repeated before the troops obeyed.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, August 12th.

A semi-official statement refers to Mr. Henderson's speech at the Labour Conference on the 10th inst. regarding the Russian Government's attitude to the Stockholm Conference.

It says that it certainly seems that the Russian Government has always been of the opinion, and still shares the opinion, that the projected Socialist conference is not directly related to a policy of State, and being solely a party question, all Parties of all countries may go to the conference to formulate points of view.

AUSTRALIA AND THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

A "CUNNING TRAP."

LONDON, August 12th.

The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, has telegraphed the Colonial Office expressing the strong opinion that British representation at the Stockholm Conference was most undesirable and was calculated to hamper the Allies' prosecution of the war and the deciding of the terms of peace. It was impossible to reconcile representation at Stockholm with the British war aims as stated by Mr. Lloyd George.

"I regard a conference, at which the peace cranks of all countries, including Britain, and Germany's secret agents, masquerading as pacifists and friends of Labour will be gathered together, as a cunning trap set to catch the loyal British Labour representatives, and, through them, the organised labour now supporting the war."

MR. GERARD'S DISCLOSURES KAISER'S NEW ROLE.

LONDON, August 12th.

A further instalment of Mr. Gerard's book has been published in the *Daily Telegraph*.

He describes an interview, in October, 1915, with the Kaiser, who had previously refused to receive him.

He says the Kaiser remarked that he would not have permitted the torpedoing of the *Lusitania* if he had known it, because "no gentleman would kill so many women and children."

The Kaiser, who was careworn and nervous, showed great bitterness against America, and repeatedly said, "America had better look out after the war," and "I shall stand no nonsense from America for the war."

EARLIER CABLES.

LABOUR AND SOCIALISM.

THE CASE OF MR. HENDERSON.

LONDON, August 12th.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, replying to Mr. Lloyd George, says that in connection with the Labour Conference what are obviously inspired statements appear in the Press to-day, and they contain reflections upon himself without being supported by evidence. He deprecates the possibility of his attitude at the Conference being made the subject of controversy or recrimination, and he can only request the public to suspend its judgment till they know the facts. If any statement of his position is to be made at this juncture it will be made in the proper place, namely in the House of Commons, and even then his course will be influenced in so far as it would affect the national interest in the successful prosecution of the war.

HONEST MISUNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, August 12th.

The correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson clears up the position of the Government on the subject of the Stockholm Conference and thus answers criticisms regarding the ambiguity of its attitude, which have been uttered by all sections of the Press during the past fortnight, but personal aspects of the case are still a mystery.

Mr. Henderson has a reputation for being straightforward and incapable of double dealing. Hence it is assumed that there has been an honest misunderstanding, probably due to Mr. Henderson's lack of clarity in expression. That he is deliberately provoking a trial of strength between organised Labour and the Government is regarded as improbable. There is no indication of a growth of pacifism among the workers, and it is not likely that Mr. Henderson will more closely identify himself with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, whose phrase "our German friends" at Friday's conference has provoked widespread criticism.

Important Labour societies have already arraigned themselves against Friday's verdict, which may be reversed by a referendum of Trade Unions or by general consent. Mr. Havelock Wilson has telegraphed to the American Labourite, Mr. Gompers, that a ballot which he and Mr. Appleton had taken of the branches of the Unions shows that one million and a half Trade Unionists were in favour of the Seamen's Union boycotting Stockholm. He adds:—"We are convening a conference of Trade Unionists on August 20th to demand a referendum."

It is expected that Mr. George Barnes will succeed Mr. Henderson in the War Cabinet.

SOLDIERS' AND WORKMEN'S MOVEMENT.

LONDON, August 12th.

At an open air demonstration at Glasgow yesterday, to protest against the prohibition of the British Soldiers' and Workmen's Conference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was received with the singing of the Socialist song, "The Red Flag." He said:—"Our enemies tried to bamboozle the Labour movement not to go to Stockholm, but they got their answer yesterday."

The *Observer* calls upon the Premier to grapple immediately with the British Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates movement or we shall lose the war.

MR. HENDERSON'S POSITION.

LONDON, August 12th.

Mr. Henderson, in his letter of resignation to Mr. Lloyd George, wrote as follows:—"I gathered from our interview last night that you had reached the conclusion that my retention of the Secretaryship of the Labour Party was no longer compatible with my membership of the War Cabinet. Recent experiences have impressed me with the unattractiveness of complications arising out of this duality of office. Therefore, I deem it advisable to ask you to release me from further membership of the Government. I continue to share your desire that the war should be carried to a successful conclusion and trust that in a non-Government capacity I shall be able to render some little assistance to this end."

FRENCH DISAPPOINTMENT.

PARIS, August 12th.

The Press is disappointed at the decision of the Labour Conference, and points out that if one Ally grants passports, the others will be obliged to do likewise.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS' DECISION.

PARIS, August 12th.

The Socialist Party has decided to participate in the Stockholm Conference. It declares that it is not seeking a compromise, which will leave the fate of nations in suspense and at the mercy of fresh wars, but a peace ensuring respect for rights of nations and treaties, and submission of all possible conflicts for the future to international justice. The Socialists also declare that they are going to Stockholm in order to ask all Socialists whether they condemn the Governments responsible for the war and if they will act against them in order to shorten the war. They will also demand that Socialists shall compel Governments which still refuse to agree thereto to state their war aims. They will also enquire whether Socialists who persist in supporting culpable Governments shall remain members of the Internationale.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

IRON DISCIPLINE FOR ARMY.

PETROGRAD, August 12th.

The Government has authorised the Ministers of Interior and War to prohibit meetings of Congresses endangering the conduct of the war and the security of the State. The Minister of War, interviewed, said the first task was to restore iron discipline in the Army, and Commissioners would be appointed by the Government for this purpose, but the High Command would retain exclusive power of the field operations. The Government did not intend to appoint young officers to posts in the High Command.

AN UNHAPPY INCIDENT.

PETROGRAD, August 12th.

Despatches from Kiev state that a Ukrainian regiment trained for the front fired at the Cossacks guarding the station. A fight ensued and the Ukrainians surrendered. Fourteen were killed and 50 wounded.

ODESSA: A REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, August 12th.

A telegram from Odessa officially denies that the evacuation of Odessa is imminent.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, August 12th.

A Paris message states that General Korniloff has telegraphed to General Foch stating:—"I am convinced that after the restoration of firm discipline our troops will very shortly bring full support to the Allies." General Foch replied, paying a tribute to General Korniloff's ardour and unconquerable energy, and anticipating powerful Russian offensives as a prelude to decisive victories.

WHAT RUSSIA NEEDS MOST

NEW YORK, August 11th.

All the members of the American Mission to Petrograd, except the Socialists, oppose the sending of American troops to the Russian front, believing that Russia most needs organisation and not troops.

COLONIES' WAR DETERMINATION.

LONDON, August 12th.

Mr. Walter Long announces that he replies to the message from Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, which was sent by Mr. Long to all the Overseas Dominions on the 4th instant, have been received from the Governors of Australia, Newfoundland, and Fiji, the High Commissioner for South Africa, the East African Protectorate, Barbados, British Honduras, the Windward Islands, the Straits Settlements, Gibraltar, the Falklands, Ceylon and the Gold Coast, all expressing their determination to do their utmost to carry on the war to victory.

RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, August 12th.

The question is being considered of establishing the Roumanian Government and Royal family at Rostov on the Don.

TROUBLE WITH MAHSUDS ENDED.

SIMLA, August 11th.

The Mahsuds on June 28th complied with the Government's terms. Three thousand assembled at Sarwaki, taking the oath of peace. General Munro, in ordering the dispersal of the troops, praises their skillful operations and the pluck of all arms. He says that the tribesmen for the first time felt the power of the Flying Corps.

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

LISBON, August 11th.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government regarding the motives determining participation in the war.

SILVER.

LONDON, August 11th.

The silver market is steady.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CHINA AND GERMANY.

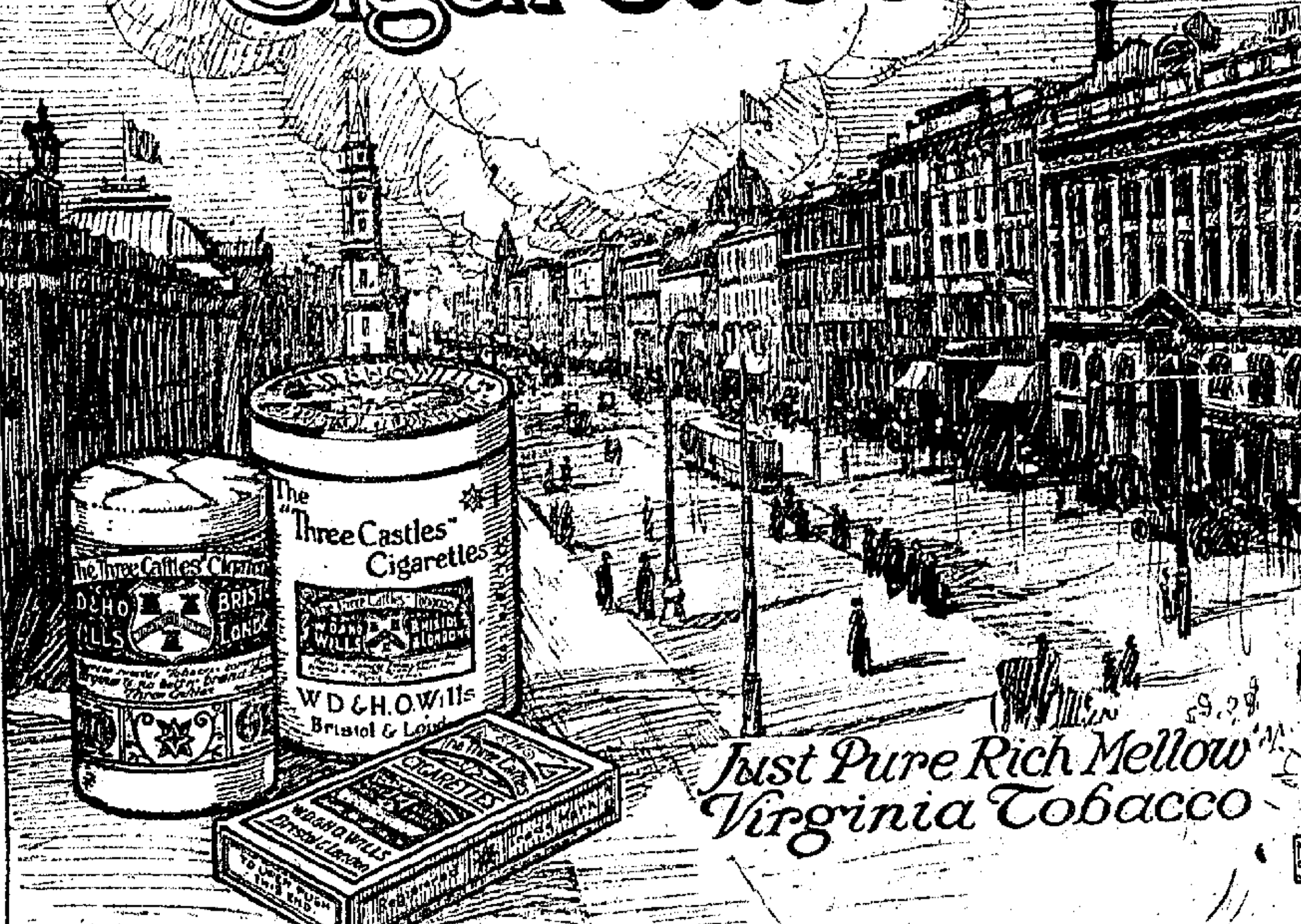
SHANGHAI, August 13th.

The Ministers of the *Entente* Powers held a meeting at the French Legation on the 11th, with the object of discussing a declaration of war by China against Germany. The meeting also decided to pay \$10,000,000 to the Government. After the meeting the Japanese Minister visited Tan Chi-sui to report the Ministers' opinion, and also to persuade Tan Chi-sui to declare war against Germany at an early date.

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GREEK KING'S FALL. THE ENTENTE POLICY.

[BY DR. E. J. DILLON.]

King Constantine, the Prussian Field-Marshal, making a hurried bow to the world audience before which he so long played a difficult part with rare ability and acknowledged success, has suddenly made his exit uttering a cheery *au revoir*. For he confidently expects to return in triumph to his admiring subjects as soon as the curtain has fallen on the last act of the drama, and it would be rash to dismiss his anticipation with an unbelieved smile. For other and more startling forecasts of his career, despite the assurances of his adversaries that they were but childish bluff. And for his return to the throne he has taken due precautions. Over and over again we were informed that the bulk of the Greeks were with Venizelos, and would not long delay this statesman's resumption of power, this time as President of a Hellenic Republic. But the Allies, to whose interest it would have been to see this change effected, laboured hard and successfully to thwart the efforts of those who were striving to bring it about, and in the end they saw themselves compelled to incur the odium of direct and deep-runging intervention in the domestic affairs of Greece. And through the intermediary of their High Commissioner, M. Jonnart, France and Britain have to-day made an appreciable move in the direction of undoing the work which for nearly three years they had been carrying on at a considerable sacrifice of blood and self-respect. Since the days when they proclaimed their determination to eschew all interference in Greece's domestic affairs they have moved with the swiftly-moving events. Their original policy of non-intervention supplied all three Governments with the basis of their perfect harmony which they assured their peoples, prevailed among them. They agreed, on the one hand, to do nothing to frustrate King Tino's Germanophilic strivings, and on the other hand to forbid Venizelos, because he was their friend, to do aught that might baffle or check those designs.

And now the second act has closed as the first opened, with half-measures of self-defence and whole-hearted confidence in their efficacy. In truth, the relations of the Allied countries towards Greece might be characterised as a tragedy of errors on the one side and a comedy of effective side-thrusts on the other. For undisclosed reasons Allied diplomacy systematically furthered those strivings of Tino which were instigated by Berlin and Tino in turn cordially co-operated with Allied diplomacy for the same purpose. The inspired Press was thus able periodically to assert with truth that a perfect agreement existed between King Constantine's Ministers and the Governments of the Entente. They might have added, and the Censor's heavy hand threatened all who protested against a policy that was obviously prolonging the war and multiplying its victims. Velocities of opposition to that policy were ruthlessly opposed everywhere. For the one point on which there was a touching, if tacit, agreement among belligerents of both camps was the necessity of maintaining the Kaiser's brother-in-law on the throne of Greece and of avoiding everything that might wound his susceptibilities. And it is only in the thirty-fifth month of the war, with the almost reluctance, after strong opposition, protracted negotiations, animated debates, and informal compromises, that the Governments of the Allied peoples have modified their tactics, run counter to their own resolutions, separated Constantine from his subjects, and deprived his heir and successor of his rights. There must have been very powerful motives for waiting so long before doing aught to further our interests, asserting our rights, fulfilling our duties. But they cannot, we are told, be made known, or even hinted at. If M. Jonnart, or anybody else, had then been sent as High Commissioner he could have removed the primary cause of all our failures in Greece, and this at an early phase of the struggle would have saved the lives of many brave men. The reasons which Governments now plead for their tardy intervention to-day could have been adduced in time to rescue the Roumanians, and the Bulgars, to save the Balkans. Germany moved every lever to prevent that victory, but was powerless to achieve her object without our own help. And that help was accorded methodically and perseveringly, on grounds which we may not care to-day.

GREECE AND ITS CONSTITUTION.

No adequate explanation of this sudden change of tactics has been issued or hinted, nor indeed could it be expected. For no public authority can be permitted by a Government animated by the spirit of self-preservation. The French Government, who are naturally less reticent than our own, have just made a statement on the subject through their spokesman, M. Ribot. The French Premier lays stress on the moral obligation imposed by the Treaty of 1864 on France, Britain, and Russia to safeguard the Constitutional régime in Greece, and on the respect cherished by the Governments of these States for that moral obligation. He next declares that France and Britain are absolutely agreed that the Constitutional principle has been violated by King Constantine, who cannot, therefore, be entrusted with the duty of applying this principle again.

Against this thesis there is nothing to be urged, but much may be said about the timeliness and thoroughness of its application. At the Conference of the year 1864 the Protecting Powers had bestowed a Constitution on the Greek

nation, guaranteed its observance, and laid it down that "Greece, under the Sovereignty of the Princes of Denmark, and the guarantee of the three Courts, forms a monarchical, independent, and Constitutional State." Further, the Cession by Great Britain of the islands of Corfu, Cypriotia, Zante, Cerigo, Santa Maura, and Pasos carried with it as an implied condition the maintenance of the Constitutional régime, under the supervision of the three Protecting

ment that these States may legitimately land troops in Greece for the purpose of protecting its integrity against Turkey or Turkey's allies, and that it was their right, and might become their duty, to enforce respect for the Constitution, should it be violated by a whimsical autocrat or misguided monarch like the German Prince Otto, whose arbitrary misrule provoked a revolution in Athens and warranted his deposition and banishment. Such were the arms ready for use in the arsenal of the Allies, and King Constantine supplied their Governments with the strongest motives for employing them. But they shrank from coercion and everything that smacked of coercion. And some of their diplomats were obsequious, never was a perfect right to determine his own policy, and it would ill-become the Powers that guaranteed these rights to violate them.

UNSHAKEN FAITH IN GERMANY.

This doctrine of self-denial, however, was misinterpreted and abused by the Greeks, accustomed to despise weakness and to reverence strength. And the King was one of the first to misconstrue it. When a certain Minister remarked to him one day that if he turned against the Protecting States, these, when victorious, would inflict a tremendous penalty on the entire Hellenic nation, "Not so," cried Constantine. "France and England, who respect principles and honour traditions, will never deal harshly by my people. As it was in the past, so it will be in the future. But Germans would not hesitate a moment to pulverise us if it were against them that we turned. And that changes the situation considerably." This reasoning was unanswerable. Magnanimity, or say, rather, Quixotic generosity, characterised the attitude of the Entente Powers towards the smaller neutral States—at the outset. The *beau geste* was in vogue everywhere. And the bulk of the Greek people, who abhor war and dread reprisals, were not slow to profit by it. They decided that their country would remain neutral and conciliate the Teutons, whom the King loved and the General Staff worshipped. The army, or rather, its Teuton-trained chiefs, favoured the Germans, and would fain take an active part in the campaign on the Kaiser's side. And the King, whose interest was absorbed and rewarded by the brilliant strategy of the Berlin General Staff, would have been delighted to realise their wishes. But the circumstances were long so unfavourable that the Kaiser himself dissuaded him from undertaking anything rash, and induced him to substitute wiles for arms and cajolery for violence, with the results from which we are still suffering. Firm faith in the final triumph of German arms sustained Constantine in the difficult, wearisome, and somewhat humiliating task in which he was engaged, and even now that our Press is calling out to him to believe and tremble, his faith is still unshaken. Hence he did not abdicate; he merely quitted his country for a time.

The narrative of Tino's deeds and misdeeds since the campaign began would make interesting reading. How he outwitted Entente diplomacy time after time and obliged it to pat him on the back after each of the humiliating reverses reminds one of some of the fabulous feats of Reynard the Fox. It is a marvellous tale. But perfect unanimity marks the desire of the Allied Governments that the hidden hands—there have been more than one—that shielded Constantine from the punishment he incurred shall remain hidden. For it would, we are told, be against public interest and edification to reveal it. And there is no reason to doubt this assurance of the Government.

It would serve no useful purpose to pass in review the various acts deemed treasonable by the average man in Tino's dealings with the various Cabinets, which served as a screen for his German advisers. For Gounaris, Skoulis, Lambros, Zalmis, and *tutti quanti*, together with their Ministerial colleagues, were out of screens behind which the Kaiser and Bethmann Hollweg propounded their advice and criticised the mode in which it was executed. But Entente Ministers had motives too grave to be revealed to a curious public for taking no notice of those "eccentricities" of his Hellenic Majesty, who, it was assumed, could do no wrong. Indeed, the only visible and tangible wrong perpetrated during these critical years had its origin in those restless spirits who found fault with Tino and his protectors, and had to be repressed by patriotic consors. I remember one of my own many delinquencies in this matter which was promptly dealt with by a vigilant and energetic Censor. In some articles of mine I had made bold to tell the story of how Constantine had served as a go-between for his Imperial brother-in-law, and endeavoured to seduce the Serbian Staff and Government from its connection with the Entente, and to get them to make a separate peace. As it chanced the King made these overtures at a moment when his relations with the Allied Powers were being described as "unusually cordial," so that it was obviously against public interest that his "treachery" should become known to the nations against which it was directed. And they have lived in blissful ignorance of it to this day. What the general public fails to grasp is the pith and essence of Entente policy during the thirty-five months of the war, for if critics once understood that, they would soon put every separate act and incident in its appropriate setting. The three protectresses of Greece became protectresses

KINGS AND CONSORTS. MONARCHS WHO MARRIED ENGLISH WIVES.

General Smuts' suggestion that our future Kings should seek their brides within the British Empire has been received in some quarters as though it verged on heresy. Even the moderate opinion has taken the line that the union of the Sovereign with a subject would create constitutional and social difficulties which might be subversive of the settled order of things.

Both views are apparently based on the assumption that such a marriage would be a departure from tradition. So far from this being the case, there are numerous precedents to support the policy, writes Mr. Edwin Oliver.

Only since the passing of the Royal Marriage Act in 1772 has it become the rule for Kings to wed with Royalty. I say the rule, because the Act itself does not preclude a wider choice; it merely prohibits members of the Royal Family marrying before the age of twenty-five without the King's consent under the Great Seal, or after that age without a year's notice to the Privy Council and the assent of Parliament. And the measure, moreover, was specially introduced to check the foolish connubial entanglements of George the Third's brothers.

Hence we see that this limitation upon Royal marriages is at most conditional upon the will of Parliament, and dates back less than a century and a half. Prior to that enactment our Kings studied their own inclinations or interests in choosing their consorts, and there is no instance of the off-spring of Royal blood being excluded from the succession on account of the inferiority of the maternal descent. Indeed, as I shall show, even illegitimacy did not debar the descendants of princes from the throne.

INSTANCES FROM HISTORY.

History is so rich in instances that I shall select only the more conspicuous to illustrate the point of this article. The instance of Edward the Black Prince is omitted because the captious may claim that the English lady he wedded had Royal blood in her veins. But I shall include the case of John of Gaunt and Katharine Swynford as the most remarkable illustration of the indifference of the English people to the channels through which the blood Royal has flowed. The children of this union were legitimated by the grace of their father's nephew, Richard II., but were expressly excluded from the succession. Nevertheless, it was on the strength of his mother being great-granddaughter of the eldest son of John and Katharine that Henry VII. rested his blood-claim to the throne.

However, the first direct instance of a kingly union with an English subject is that of Edward IV. Elizabeth Woodville was of undistinguished birth and a willow, yet, although the marriage caused a scandal at the time, the law of succession was held in such reverence that the astute Henry Tudor took the precaution to make the first daughter his wife. Richard III. also chose an English consort, Anne of Warwick, who had previously been espoused to Edward, son of Henry VI., and his brother Clarence married another daughter of the king-maker. Henry VIII's matrimonial ventures belong to popular history; suffice it to say that he wedded four of his lady subjects. The doubt thrown upon the legitimacy of his daughter Elizabeth did not prevent her succeeding in her order of precedence.

QUEENS IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

Coming to more recent times the one notable instance to be recorded is that of James Duke of York and Anne Hyde. Although death terminated the union some years before James ascended the throne, both daughters born of it became Queens in their own right, two of the conditions upon which William of Orange was offered the English Crown being that his wife Mary II. should be joint sovereign, and that if they had no issue, the Crown should pass to the younger sister, Anne, whose claim, moreover, and that of any children she might leave, was put before that of William's possible children by a second marriage.

Our first two Hanoverian Kings were married before they arrived in England to supplant the Stuarts, and naturally they had chosen German brides. George I. had long before spoused for alleged infidelity, and the Prince of Wales had been a Benedict for nine years. German sympathies continued to mould the national taste of their descendants, until the Royal Marriage Act and the Accession Oath left little choice between a bride from Germany and a morganatic alliance. As it is the wish of the nation to discard all things Teutonic, I may associate myself with General Smuts in the respectful hope that our future rulers will elect to follow the examples of their earlier forbears, which I have quoted rather than those of their later predecessors.

"CROIX DE GUERRE" FOR A BRAVE DOG.

The French Government has decorated an Alaskan dog with a "croix de guerre" in appreciation of the bravery demonstrated by the animal at the front. The dog is one of many breeds from Alaska which were sold to the French Government by Mrs. Darling, a resident of Nome, Alaska. It is told that the dog, thus distinguished, carried about 90 tons of shells and bullets to an advanced French position, which was in a state of isolation, for four consecutive days and nights in the teeth of a hail of shells from the enemy positions.

of Constantine, who impersonated Greece, and they devoted all their care and solicitude to his well-being. If we assimilate that cardinal fact and approve it, we shall cease to blame Entente statesmanship for the acts which are its corollaries. And of these the most momentous turn upon Savran's army. (Daily Telegraph.)

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RUSSIAN "CADETS" AND THE REVOLUTION.

"WE STAND FACE TO FACE WITH ANARCHY."

[BY PROFESSOR J. J. SIMPSON, D.Sc.]

[Dr. Simpson, who has the chair of Natural Science at Edinburgh University, is a close student of Russian Affairs. He has recently returned from one of his periodic visits to Petrograd, where he has been investigating the Revolution at first hand.]

Russia has not so much had a Revolution; rather she is in a state of Revolution. True there were the first six "great days," but the country has entered on a stage in its history which will be measured by months and years rather than days. For the revolution is not so much political as social, and while it is easy to enumerate causes that seemed to lead up directly to the events of February 27th (O.S.), a more thoroughgoing analysis would trace their roots back to events in the reign of Alexander II. If not further, to-day we are witnesses of the greatest circumstance in the individual life of any nation since 1870, and naturally that circumstance has tended for the time being to take precedence of all other circumstances in the thought and activities of the nation. For Russia the possibilities of the Revolution for the country in itself were so great that preoccupation with them tended to relegate the war to a secondary place in thought and activity for the time being. We, on the other hand, just as naturally, have tended to think primarily about the Revolution in relation to its probable effect upon the conduct of the war. That natural difference in standpoint has given rise to other differences.

TWO REVOLUTIONS.

It may now be said, without fear of contradiction, that up to a certain point there were really two Revolutions in being—the one spontaneous and unpremeditated, the other deliberate and devised. With regard to the latter, a small number of well-known patriots realised early in the year that a popular uprising was inevitable, and in their judgment it was likely to occur before Easter. They further felt that, left to elementary forces, such a movement would probably lead to anarchy. They therefore determined to act, and their plan was to compel the Emperor to abdicate in favour of his son, as a future Constitutional monarch, and to appoint one of the Grand Dukes as Regent. In order to be able to carry this out, it was necessary to be sure of the support of a certain number of Generals and regiments. All this took time to arrange, and those interested very nearly succeeded, but in the end matters developed too quickly for them, and they were beaten by forty-eight hours. The Kaiser's despatch to the Emperor, which followed the Revolution, is difficult even for Russians to understand in many of its aspects. How much more so for the foreign student, and still more for the casual visitor! I propose to try and present some aspects of it as seen through the eyes of two or three representative figures in modern Russian life.

It is the evening of the day succeeding that on which were made the most violent attacks on the Provisional Government by the organised bodies of the Extreme Left, which after processions and harangues ended in bloodshed. The speaker is a University professor, a man with a hauntingly sad, serious face, and as we proceed, animated by the Constitutional Democratic or Cadet Party, now known as the Party of Popular Freedom (Parti Narodnoi Svobody). He is seated in his library; on his writing-table are spread out the written details of a research in which for the time being he is endeavouring to bury his sorrow.

"The culture of our people, at any rate before the war, was that of a nation just passing out of slavery, and still very much addicted to vodka. I mean it was not very high compared with what is represented by these," and here he swept his hand in the direction of his heavily-stocked shelves.

"AND NOW THEY ARE MASTERS."

"And now they are masters of the situation. All that was simple has become complicated, while on the other hand that which is simple commands the situation. I mean by this that it is a difficult and complicated matter to explain to our people all about our relationship to our Allies, about which they are now for the first time beginning to inquire, or to make them understand the bearings of such a question as that of the Straits."

"They are versed in their local affairs, and beyond that, they have not had much outlook. And now come Lenin and his company, and knowing perfectly well what is the truth, he tells before the people these maxims, which are, however, easy to understand. Thus he says 'The land is the property of the peasant. You peasants have nothing. You see what the bourgeoisie have and are. They are absolutely unconnected with our life. Go and take it. It is all peculiarly untrue—e.g. Russia we have only a very small amount of a real bourgeoisie; rather do we have an intellectual section of the proletariat. But it is all simple to understand, while what we have to tell is complicated, and it is not easy to make it known because half of the people cannot read. Then again, our people have not yet developed a true patriotism: a true patriotism is connected with a true culture and a true conception of liberty. We have local patriots, but true patriotism does not yet exist amongst the Russian masses. The crime of Lenin and his company is that they are not illiterate, and they know perfectly well that what they say is not true. One half of his company wishes to make a social experiment. They wish to pass directly from the autocracy to democracy and eliminate the bourgeois stage, in which France remained with the result, as they think, that the value of the revolution was lost for that country. They know that the moment to make such an experiment is now, and that it is not impossible to make it now, while in a year it may not be possible. The other half of his company is in German pay. And we are obliged to witness all this and can do so very

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NINE FISHERMEN KILLED BY A MINE.

FOUND FLOATING IN THE SEA.

An accident by which nine lives were lost is reported from County Galway. While four fishermen were fishing off the coast, at a place named Loughanebeg, 16 miles from the town of Galway, they saw a strange object floating in the water. They pulled their curragh towards it, and saw that it was barrel-shaped and had handles on each side.

The men towed the object ashore and began to unscrew it. They were joined by other men until there were in all 10 men on the beach. One of them, Joseph Flaherty, believing that the object was a mine, warned his companions of the danger of tampering with it, and hid behind a rock on the shore. A young man succeeded in unscrewing a portion of the mine, and when he tried to withdraw what appeared to be a cord or fuse, an explosion occurred, which was heard in the village of Spiddal, four miles away. Flaherty was struck on the head by a stone or piece of the mine. When he stood up there was not a trace of his companion. All that was to be seen was a great hole in the beach where the explosion had taken place. A little boy, who saw the men on the beach immediately before the mine exploded, ran towards them. One of his arms was afterwards found near his father's house. There is no trace of his body.

Dr. W. A. Sandys, of Galway, who was motoring in the neighbourhood, said that his car was almost lifted off the road by the explosion. He attended the injured man Flaherty, who has become deaf as a result of the shock, and then brought the curragh to the shore. The mine missing men belonged to the Loughanebeg district, and three of them were married and had families.—Times.

THE PEACE GERMANY WANTS.

At Frankfurt, after a meeting at which Herr Stresemann, a member of the Reichstag and National Liberal leader, spoke on the subject of German victory and the future of Germany, the following resolution was passed:

"In view of Germany's brilliant victories by land, sea, and air, we declare that the fight must continue until England is completely beaten. Peace can only be signed when our enemies grant us a large increase of power in East and West, and indemnities for our enormous sacrifices."

Von Hindenburg, writing to Essen on the subject of a German peace, says:—"Our duty is to fight faithfully—every one in his right place—for our Kaiser. What we want is complete victory and a peace worthy of our sacrifices and one which will assure Germany's progress."

Von Tirpitz wrote:—"Our U-boats will reach their goal if we at home keep our nerve."

A Munich telegram to the Berliner Tageblatt says the formation of a German popular "League for Power and Freedom" is imminent. Its political programme will be a compromise between that of the annexationists and of those who want peace by understanding. This means that the new league will be composed of moderate annexationists.

little. At the same time we are publishing a series of brochures for the people, and we are working in (temporary) alliance with the Mensheviks (Minimists), and are organising a movement of educational propaganda in the country. "We are strong amongst the officers in the Army, the differences at present between the officers and men are great, and one of Lenin's men would be heard with greater eagerness than an officer of one of our party. Our misfortune is that in Petrograd we have a mass of undisciplined young soldiers who helped in the revolution at first and who continue to make it.

"WITHOUT ANNEXATION."

"The reason is clear. They do not wish to go to the front; they wish to remain here and make politics. No annexation—they really do not understand what the phrase means. The Straits convey to their minds something vague and distant. They begin to represent to themselves that it is a long way to Constantinople, and that to take it means the prolongation of the war for many months. In short, the formula, 'without annexation,' without contributions, convey to them little more than the idea of an end to the war and immediate peace, and are on that account acceptable to many of them. It is all very serious, because we stand face to face with anarchy."

"And I will say one thing more. When men get up and speak against the Government it is an action that is intelligible to everyone because it is a thing common in our history. The practice of working with the Government has, on the other hand, to be elaborated with us. At present what you see is the opposition of Socialists who have been all the time oppressed. It is a totally different matter to work with the Government. The Cadets in the past always worked against the Government, although all along they were making positive contributions. So also the Socialists worked even more destructively against the Government. But to-day the parties of the old Left and themselves the parties of the Right, and the Government is actually in their hands. It needs the practice of many months for them to learn the art of government. And there is also this. In the course of our history there has always been a strong element of conservatism, which made itself felt at once again it will be roused and save us. Our people are tired and ignorant and lack in true patriotism. But you cannot have a great achievement for nothing, and perhaps we have to acquire something in character yet, through further sacrifice."

This somewhat pessimistic outlook was not announced particularly during the zenith of the German movement in the early days of May (N.B.). To what extent the situation has improved the next few weeks may disclose.—Daily Chronicle.

BERLIN TO-DAY.

XL.

A PATRIOTIC IRISH PRIEST.

"KEEP YOUR OATH."

[BY F. SEPTON DELMER.]

At the beginning of the war several young Englishmen, who had grown up in Germany and had been sucked into the whirlpool of German Kultur were among the million youths who volunteered for active service. In those days of intoxication every German boy thought that if he did not enlist at once he would miss all chance of being present at the great German victory. When the nationality of these young Englishmen was discovered they were removed from the front and packed off to Ruhleben. But before long the same German authorities who had turned them out of the Army were trying to cajole them to return to it. Not only that, but they methodically set about trying to induce British subjects, both in civil and military camps, into betraying their country by joining the German Army.

At Ruhleben they got a number of men who were only nominally English, but very few sons of British-born parents. They hoped the generous and impulsive Irish temperament would easily succumb to their arts. The Irishman was to play Cassio to their Iago, and they found their Rodrigo in Roger Casement. One sudden day I went to see what was going on. We were formed up in line in the mud and told that to-morrow Roger Casement was coming out to address the Irishmen among us. One Irishman present said pretty audibly that if Casement came he would "hit him in the neck." For some reason or other Casement did not come.

DEVILANT FATHER CROTTY.

At the Irish prisoners' camp at Limburg, however, the Germans tried to use even the priest as their tool. After Casement had exhausted his art in trying to persuade the men to desert their flag, and when a number of them had been shaken in their allegiance, Father Crotty, whom I look upon as one of the heroes of the war, was asked by his German masters if he would speak a word of authority to the waverers that day at Mass. "Faith, and I will!" said he. It must have been a dramatic scene—the Irish soldiers gathered together in their rough camp chapel, the priest near the altar, the German officer in uniform waiting like Mephistopheles, for the words to fall from the priest's lips that were to betray these men into his power. The time came for the good priest to speak to his children.

"Men of Galway, Clare, and Connaught," said "the German Emperor wants you to go and fight on his side, and some people have been telling you that it is a proper thing for you to do. And I have been asked to tell you the same. But I have been sent to you by his Holiness the Pope, not to talk politics to you or to mislead you, or to be the procurator of you in the name of God and of the Holy Church what is good and right for men to do. As the priest of God I tell you it is your duty as good Catholics to keep the oath you have taken to be loyal to your King. And that's all I have to say to you this day. May the Grace of God rest upon you and help you!"

The German officer had to look on helplessly and see his prey slipping from his fingers. But he dared not interrupt the priest in his holy office.

The Irish prisoners, who had hitherto been treated with characteristic consideration and leniency, were now all submitted to all sorts of indignities and privations. Your German, when he fails to get his way with blandishment, always falls back on bullying and worse.

REVENTLOW'S HYPOCRISY.

In Berlin, too, Father Crotty played the man. When asked (as a man on the Continental Times told me) if he would become a member of the newly-formed German-Irish Gesellschaft, or Society, "Faith and I won't," he said. "I'll have nothing to do with your Gesellschaft, still less to do with your schaffel. I'd like to know what you and your Gesellschaft, as you call it, has ever done for your priest, except to denounce him for not taking part in your dirty politics."

This German-Irish Society had the second number of its great covered monthly magazine on sale at all the railway bookstalls when I left. Its editor is a certain Chatterton Hill. Curious to see what manner of man he was, I went to a lecture of his on Ireland held in the Beethoven Saal, in Berlin. Count Reventlow acted as his sponsor. I had at least thought to find a personality in this Hill. I found a mere scoundrel, a sort of cringing Irish Heep, with not a touch of race, Irish, or humour, or generosity about him. Reventlow talked some bald-headed about new Ireland with coast, bristling with anti-English artillery, and Hill with funny-like observations, long-windedly thanked him for his good will to Ireland, and claimed to be speaking in Ireland's name.

Then he went on to describe a wonderful island of the Golden Age, a sort of Italy of the Renaissance and an Elysium rolled into one, and how this glorious country of arts, philosophy, and gracious things was to be revived. The new Ireland was to have a glorious fleet and to be one of the Great Powers and sail hand-in-hand with its noble ally, Germany. A flat, un-English, uninspiring voice; I never saw an audience more bored, but for the sake of the Fatherland they sat it out with stolid patience, and for the sake of the Fatherland they pretended to believe what he said.—Times.

AMERICA'S CONGRESSWOMAN AND SOLDIERS' WIVES.

Miss Jeanette Rankin, the only congresswoman the United States has ever had, has introduced a bill providing a "separation allowance," payable from Government funds, to the wives of those called for service as soldiers. The allowance for the wives of soldiers is placed at \$30 per month, with an additional \$10 for each child, up to a total of \$40, which cannot be exceeded in any one family.

LITERATURE AND HYPOCRISY.

The Germans, hard put to it, are attempting to discredit an enemy whom they cannot defeat. At this very moment they meditate an assault upon English literature.

With the simplicity of ignorance, they pretend to believe that what they say may be true because they say it. And so they are assured in their barbarous literature to order their young scholars to attack the body of our literature is all that is necessary for its demolition.

We can plainly imagine the progress of the fray. The light horse of German illiteracy, supported by the pompous artillery of the State-fed professors, will attack the unconquerable phalanx of genius. And it is easy to see the result.

Meanwhile, this new battle of the books throws a pleasant light upon the mental processes of the Huns. The Senate of Jena University, in offering a prize for an investigation, from an historical and psychological standpoint, of the charge that the personification of the hypocrite, are to be found in English literature, especially since the Elizabethan era, "reveals clearly its own hypocrisy and lack of humour. We admit that if a German university orders a literary investigation it must needs be in the literature of a foreign land. Literature of its own it has never had, save in one brief period, when its poets were inspired by foreign models, and lived under the domination of a foreign tyrant."

And the terms in which the prize is offered help us to estimate the value of German scholarship. The aspiring investigator is told what to look for, after he begins his search. What he is after is "cant and hypocrisy," and the more he finds the better, obviously they must be invented, and whatever be the result of the competition, it will not be in vain, for it lets us look from a "psychological standpoint" at Germany's naked soul.

Despite her pretended love of learning, Germany cares, after all, only for what is called "propaganda." Knowledge for its own sake, the one touchstone of scholarship, seem ridiculous in her eyes. Prussia's favourite historian, Treitschke, was ordered to bend the annals of the past to Prussia's aggrandisement, and he did it without regard to truth or decency. And the result is that his works are almost classed among the curiosities of literature. Here it might almost be said, the Court funkies of alien blood, in its still worse case. He wrote a history of the world to order, and tasked for a moment in the Kaiser's smiles. To-day his history is discredited universally, and since not even Germany loves the traitor, he will be a laughing-stock to those whom he has served for hire, as he has long been a thing of contempt for the country which unhappily gave him birth.

SEARCH FOR FILTH AMONG PEARLS.

And the ingenious youth of Jena University! Were it not of Hunnish blood and breed we might almost pity it. Animated by an unholy passion to stand well with its Government, it will doubtless do its best to falsify and betray the masterpieces of English literature. It will not understand them. How should it, when it looks upon foreign languages as a means to make an income and to glorify the power of Prussia! But at the command of its superiors it will set out to find what will never be presented to its discerning eyes—the cant and hypocrisy which find no place in English literature. As I have said, we might almost pity the poor, budding scholars of Jena, in their hard thing to be hidden to seek pearls upon a dung-heap. Yet their toil is far greater who attempt in the vain hope of reward to find filth in a heap of pearls.

We can imagine them sitting at their desks, the ambitious youths of Jena. The prize, which may mean success for life and even the way smile of the All-Highest, dangles above their head. And before them lie the masterpieces of English literature, which they are in duty bound to read with silent respect, especially as in their own poor records they have nothing to match it withal. And what do they grub for? And why shall they grub for it? Is it in the noble harmonies of Milton, the god-gifted organ voice of England, that they will seek for hypocrisy? Shall they find cant in the elegant, debonair comedy of the Restoration, which, in happy forgetfulness of the Puritans, threw to the winds all the ancient restraints? Does Wyndham, personify the hypocrite, or Congreve, or Vanbrugh! Alas for the satisfaction of German malice! It is not in these dramatists that the students of Jena will find the cant which their professors bid them seek. And he who would win the prize must needs look elsewhere.

Nor will they who hunt hypocrites as dogs hunt truffles find an ample field for their searches in our Augustan Age. Alexander Pope, who lashed his contemporaries with the ready scourges of his wit, will not, I fear, minister to the eager vanity of the Huns. And who shall accuse Swift of cant—Swift who laid bare without ruth or remorse the pitiful follies of mankind! Nor will the aspiring young Boches find comfort for his soul in the masterpieces of Fielding, the first and still the greatest of our novelists. And I cannot advise the youthful researchers of Jena to waste their precious hours in the study of Dr. Johnson. That stern minister of humbug will not reassure them in their expectations nor help them to compose the falsehoods which are soothings to the vanity and the envy of their erstwhile Kaiser.

HUN STATESMEN'S CANT.

Indeed, wherever they seek in the annals of our poetry and our prose they will find nothing which should not bring the blush of shame to cheeks—nothing that is not well and fair. For ourselves, we have every right to be proud of our name and race. We are content to try our men of letters by the supreme test of comparison with the greatest of other times and other lands. We know that they are matched by no provincialism, nor by any narrowness.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PRIMATE ON REPRISALS.

LETTER IN DEPRECATION.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, replying to Sir Thomas Barlow, who had written pointing out that comments in the Press and elsewhere showed an imperfect apprehension of his attitude towards reprisals, writes:—

"You are right, I think, in believing that what I have said and written in regard to reprisals has been misunderstood. The question of our moral duty in the matter is admittedly a difficult one, and it has a margin line which may easily be blurred. The foundation principle, however, does not seem to me to be obscure. My own point is best expressed in the words of a resolution passed, on my motion, by the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury. We there, while fully recognizing that it does not lie within the province of Bishops to express any opinion upon matters purely military, recorded our conviction 'that the principles of morality forbid a policy of reprisal which has, as a deliberate object, the killing and wounding of the non-combatants, and believes that adoption of such a mode of retaliation, even for barbarous outrages, would permanently lower the standard of honourable conduct between nation and nation.' The key of the situation lies in the intention of the act: not an uncertain hope of ultimate consequence, but its immediate practical intention. Of course in one sense 'reprisal' is of the essence of war. But what kind of reprisal? We bombard a fortified town. This must often involve risk to innocent non-combatants. But that is not its object. Its object is to harm the enemy's combatant forces. The incidental harming of non-combatants is lamentable, and it will, so far as military conditions permit, be avoided. But it is sometimes inevitable."

"Quite different from this is an attack, the direct object of which is to harm or kill non-combatants, either for reasons of vengeance, or in order to promote terror, or in the hope of deterring the enemy from perpetrating outrages. That is the kind of 'reprisal' in which some people wish us in England to indulge. Its advocates speak sometimes in general terms which disguise or evade the ultimate meaning. Others are more explicit. In the natural, the inevitable, strain of these sorrows, sorrows whose depth baffles expression, men and women write excitedly. But it is well to try to realize what their words mean. I am urged, for example, to see to it that we insist upon 'reprisals, with blood, and unending Let gutters run with German blood. Let us smother to pulp the German old men, women, and children, and so on. Do those who describe the terrible sight of little London children lying dead really want to see little German children lying slaughtered in like manner by us?"

"In my belief such action on our part, if we were so mistaken as to adopt it, would be altogether futile as a deterrent; the Germans would always out-distance us in ruthlessness. But my belief or conjecture on that question is valueless, nor can the opinion of anyone about it be more than surmise. Of this I am quite certain: many thousands of the best and most thoughtful people in his country are resolved that, so far as we civilians are allowed any say in the matter, we mean to support the prosecution of the war with every power we have and every sacrifice that we can make, but we mean to come out of it with untainted honour and with clean hands. We are determined to leave to the Germans the undeniable monopoly of an infamous disregard of what is honourable and decent in warfare. We absolutely decline to degrade ourselves to that level. Suppose we were to act otherwise; these outrages were to provoke us to retaliating in kind either on prisoners or on the harmless inhabitants of unfortified towns and villages. Two results would follow. In the first place, history would draw no difference between the nations which had acted thus alike and had placed themselves on one level. In the next place, another war should come (God forbid) it would doubtless begin by outrages of this sort, as the perpetration of them could no longer be regarded as outside the pale. The whole moral currency of international life would have been debased. I am persuaded that the Christian judgment and purpose of England is that when we come out of this appalling war we must come out of it unstained by these atrocities. That is my position. I believe it to be the position of the best and most thoughtful of our fellow-countrymen—sailors, soldiers, and civilians alike."

of spite or hatred. Not in their words shall the youthful Hun light upon the specimens of cant which his professors demand.

But the youthful Hun need not despair if hypocrisy is the object of his search. He need not trouble to look abroad; he need not be at the pains to decipher a gracious language which is not easily intelligible for him. He may even leave literature, with which he has never been upon intimate terms, gravely alone. He has but to stay at home and scan the sayings and doings of his contemporaries. For three years his countrymen have afforded the world such a spectacle of hypocrisy as will never fade from the minds of men. We have witnessed to-day the edifying sight of those who butchered Belgians shedding German tears at the thought of Constantinople's discomfiture.

And as we cast our memory back we may collect many masterpieces of cant as will find a museum. The heroes who sank the Lusitania and struck a medal to commemorate the murder of women and children pretend a grievance if a single hair in the head of a submarine commander is ruffled. And they who wept over the sorrows of Karlsruhe do not scruple to kill the poor innocents gathered in an English school; and to boot, incontinently that they have "dropped bombs upon the foot of London." Let them, therefore, turn aside their eyes from England and her poets and study the cant of their own statesmen and soldiers. For where their greed and their malice are, there are their hypocrites also.—An Englishman, in the Daily Mail.



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[57-2]

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From 14th to 20th August.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Date	Time	Height	Direction	Date	Time	Height	Direction
14th	14.15	6.10	W	14th	10.15	2.10	E
15th	15.15	6.10	W	15th	11.15	2.10	E
16th	16.15	6.10	W	16th	12.15	2.10	E
17th	17.15	6.10	W	17th	13.15	2.10	E
18th	18.15	6.10	W	18th	14.15	2.10	E
19th	19.15	6.10	W	19th	15.15	2.10	E
20th	20.15	6.10	W	20th	16.15	2.10	E

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
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(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

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CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	1917	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hong Kong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE | SADO MARU | THURSDAY, 23rd
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI | Capt. Shinobe | 12,500 | Aug., at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI | SHIDZUAKA MARU | WED'Y, 12th
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA | Capt. Noma | 12,500 | Sept., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and S TANGO MARU | FRIDAY, 17th
YOKOHAMA | Capt. Soyeda | 15,500 | Aug., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and S KITANO MARU | SUNDAY, 26th
YOKOHAMA | Capt. Copp | 15,000 | Aug., at 11 A.M.

TAISHO MARU | THURSDAY, 16th
Capt. Ogawa | 8,000 | Aug.
ASAHI MARU | WED'Y, 22nd
Capt. Kosaka | 8,000 | Aug.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA AND COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 282 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persea Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU ... 17,200 "
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building. (6)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Dj'houli, Suez,
Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 15th Aug.
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PANINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

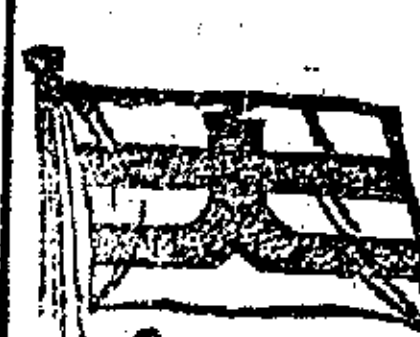
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 16th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"OSIAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 28th Aug., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly services for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Aoping, Takao via Swatow and Amoy.

"ROSHU MARU" ... TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 19th Aug., at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... WED'Y, 22nd Aug., at 10 A.M.
"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745

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